The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

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CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
Editor and Proprietor.

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The Columbian.

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One square	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
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BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &C.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d door above American house. vl-n43

J. W. CHEMBERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc.; Hartman's building, Main street. vl-n43

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

L. N. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. vl-n43

E. F. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., just below American House. vl-n43

R. CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street opposite Court House. vl-n43

A. SOLLEDER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church vl-n43

HENRY KLEIM, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg Main st. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market street. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. EVANS, M. D, surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

D. R. B. F. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n46

J. H. M'KELVY, M. D, surgeon and physician north side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D, surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. vl-n43

D. R. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main Street. v2-n20

E. H. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v3n1

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ramsey buliding, Main st. vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market. vl-n43

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. vl-n43

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress patterns, southeast corner Main and west st. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. vl-n44

MRS. M. B. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. vl-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street just below American house. vl-n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. vl-n45

WIDMYER & JACOBY, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. vl-n43

FOX & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., just below Iron. vl-n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by Koons & Clark, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main st., west of Iron street. vl-n43

FORKS HOTEL, by G. W. MAUGER, east end of Main st. vl-n43

B. STOHNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., just above court house. vl-n43

KOONS & CLARK, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc Main st., above Court House, vl-n46

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc. Exchange block, Main street, vl-n46

M'KELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

C. C. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

J. J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

D. A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts. vl-n43

WILLIAM ERASMUS, confectioneries, Main st., near the railroad. vl-n43

E. MENDENHALL, general stock of merchandise and lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n43

J. J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods greeries etc. Shive's block, Main st., below Iron vl-n43

J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron Streets. vl-n44

J. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, House-keeping goods, fresh groceries, etc., etc. Main st., opposite court house. v-n43

J. K. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. vl-n43

T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

S. CRAMER & A. E. HAYHURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries and Notions, Scottown, south side, two doors above Brobst's wagonmaker shop. v -n18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN M GUGEL, Sign, Ornamental and Decrative painter Scottown, cor 4th & R R st. vl-42

G. W. CORELL, furniture rooms, three story brick on Main st., west of Market st. vl-n43

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades, and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-n43

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

P. BROADT, photographer, Hartman's building northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

J. BIDLEMAN, Agent Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2-n19

B. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court, house. vl-n46

FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and fancy Tanner, Scottown. vl-n47

...SBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers ...d dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing ...near the rail-road. vl-n46

...BIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, ...ear southwest corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

...TMAN, marble works, near southwest ...er Main and Market sts. vl-n43

...RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and ...odeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

...W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from ...northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

...BEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner ...Main and Market st. vl-n43

...N A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire ...surance company, northeast corner, Main and ...sts. vl-n43

...UEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone ...orks, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n47

...W. SAMPLE & CO, Machinists, East Bloomsburg rail road. Castings made at short ...tice; machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

...S RUHM dealer in meat tallow, etc., Chemical ...ey, back of American house. vl-n43

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

D. R. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment saloon, by Wm. Masteller cor. of Main and Pine st. vl-n47

SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Snyder, Main st., above Pine. vl-n47

HARMAN BROTHERS, Tanners and manufacturers of leather, on Main st., below Goods' Hotel. v2-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in dry goods, groceries, lumber and general Merchandise Main st. vl-n47

GEORGE LAZARUS, saddle and harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant tailor and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the brick hotel. vl-n47

M. S. HAYHURST, Clocks, Watches and Guns repaired. Guns and Watches for sale, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

MICHAEL C. KELLER, Confectionery, Oysters &c., &c., on Pine St., between Main and Mill. vl-n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. v2-n47

WILLIAM DELONG, Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln49

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. vl-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n17

JOHN KELLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Pine Street, opposite the Academy vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main Street, below Pine. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n5.

J. M. HARMAN, saddle and harness maker Orangeville, opposite Frame church. v12n11

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostebander proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2-n12

J. H. CREASY, dry goods, groceries, and general Merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in stoves and tin-ware, Main Street. v2-n12

WM. H. ABBETT, attorney at law, Main Street. v2-n12

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

L. KEILER, billiard saloon, oysters, and ice cream in season Main Street. v2-n12

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician, Second St., below Main. v2-n18.

B. KISTLER, "Cattawisa House," North West Corner Main and Second Streets. v2-n18.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18.

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light Street. vl-n45

J. TERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. vl-n46

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house. vl-n46

MRS. E. KLINE, millinery and fancy goods. vl-n46

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. vl-n46

WM. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. vl-n46

JOHN A. OMAN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. vl-n64.

J. J. LEISER, M. D, Surgeon and Physician. Office at Keller's Hotel. v2-n27

ESPY DIRECTORY.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main street, opposite steam Mill. v2-n16

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2-n46

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealers in dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise. v12n11

J. D. CALDWELL, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, hardware, fish, salt, nails, etc., etc., v12n11

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v12n11

BUCKHORN DIRECTORY.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town. v2-n18.

JACOB & WM. HARRIS, dealers in dry goods, groceries, drugs and medicines. First store in north end of town. v -n18.

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

JACOB A. SWISHER, dealer in Hides, Leather Bark etc. Madison township Columbia county Pa. vl-n46

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg immediately opposite the Columbia county Court House, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that their house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. They have spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of their guests neither shall there be anything wanting on their part to minister to their personal comfort. They house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. KOONS & CLARK.

Bloomsburg, April 3, 1868.

FORK'S HOTEL,
GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "McHenry"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of
SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,
consisting of
SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE.
LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.
☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜
LAWSON CALMAN,
Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. C. H. DIETTERICH.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
May 10, 1867-1y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB
PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. ☞ Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. [sep26'67.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. [Jan4'67.

AUCTIONEER.
MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mars'67.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the country. Examine for yourselves.
Shop first door below the Post Office Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Nov. 15, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
Over Widmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan.31,'68 tf

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

UNION HOTEL,
ROHRSBURG, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the travelling public that he has purchased and refitted in the best manner the old stand formerly occupied by W. A. Kline, and that he is now prepared to accommodate his friends with all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class house. A fine new barn has been built and the surroundings placed in perfect order. The bar will always be stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table furnished with the best the market affords. JAMES V. GILLASPIE.
July 3,'68-1f

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
WM. MASTELLER, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in the most repaired and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests [april 9

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY
has just returned from Philadelphia, and has bought, and is now offering the best assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS &c. &c.,
ever exhibited in Bloomsburg, and is prepared to make up dresses and all other articles of female wardrobe, at short notice, and in the best and
LATEST SPRING STYLES.
Rooms in the Ramsey Buildings, on West Main Street. Call and see her varied stock of Spring Goods.
May 1,'68.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.
HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
No. 312 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest
January 3, 1868.

CHAS. G. BARKLEY,
Attorney at Law,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.
Office in the Exchange Building, second story, over Widmyer & Jarboy's Confectionery. Second door above the Exchange Hotel
Bloomsburg Jan. 1, 1869.

C. E. SAVAGE,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER & JEWELER.
Main Street, (near the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Constantly on hand a fine assortment of American and Swiss Watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware of the best description plated on white metal, consisting of butter dishes, goblets, knives, forks, spoons, napkin rings etc.
Masonic marks made to order. All goods and work warranted. [Jan. 1,'69.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETER AND BRIMSTONE,
No 249 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
46 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.
May 10. 1867-1y.

National Affairs.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Citizens of the United States:—Your suffrage having elevated me to the office of President of the United States, I have in conformity with the constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with the determination to do to the best of my ability, all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought; I commence its duties untrammelled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability, to the satisfaction of the people. On all leading questions agitating the public mind. I will always express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgment, and when I think it advisable will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose. But all laws will be faithfully executed whether they meet my approval or not. I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend,—none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike,—those opposed to, as well as those in favor of them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years, which preceding Administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these, it is desirable that they should be appreciated calmly, without prejudice, hate, or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires security of person, property and for religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice. All laws to secure this end will receive my best efforts for enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class, or to the country at large must be provided for. To protect the national honor, every dollar of government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public places, and it will go far toward strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay. To this shall be added a faithful collection of the revenue; a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in expenditures in every department of government.

When we compare the paying capacity of the country now, with ten States still in poverty from the effects of the war, but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty-five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay for useless luxuries? Why it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box, the precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the far West, which we are now forging the key to unlock, to meet the very contingency that is now upon us.

Ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach these riches and it may be necessary also that the General Government should give its aid to secure this access. But that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same sort of dollar in use now, and not before.

While the question of specie payments is in abeyance the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future; the nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt and all industries encouraged. The young men of the country—those who form this age and must be rulers twenty-five years hence—have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection upon what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions, geographical, political and religious, can join in the common sentiment.

How the public debt is to be paid, or specie payments resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in. A united determination to do is worth more than divided counsels upon the method of doing. Legislation on this subject may not be necessary now, nor even advisable; but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channels. It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, to collect all revenues assessed, and to have them properly disbursed. I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office only those who will carry out this design.

In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law-abiding citizen, whether of native or of foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized, or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

The proper treatment of the original occupants of this land—the Indians—is one deserving of careful consideration. I will favor any course toward them which tends to their civilization, christianization and ultimate citizenship.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance one toward another, throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share toward cementing a happy union, and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this happy consummation. U. S. GRANT.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has issued the following address:

To the People of the United States:

The robe of office, by constitutional limitation, this day falls from my shoulders, to be immediately assumed by my successor. For him the forbearance and co-operation of the American people in all his efforts to administer the government within the pale of the Federal Constitution, are sincerely invoked. Without ambition to gratify ends to subserve, or personal quarrels to avenge at the sacrifice of the peace and welfare of the country, my earnest desire is, to see the Constitution, as defined and limited by the fathers of the republic, again recognized and obeyed as the supreme law of the land, and the whole people, North, South, East and West, happy and prosperous under its wise provisions.

In surrendering the high office to which I was called four years ago, at a memorable and terrible crisis, it is my privilege, I trust, to say to the people of the United States a few parting words in vindication of an official course so ceaselessly assailed and aspersed by political leaders, to whose plans and wishes my policy to restore the Union has been obnoxious. In a period of difficulty and turmoil, almost without precedent in the history of any people, consequent upon the closing scenes of a great rebellion, and the assassination of the then President, it was, perhaps, too much on my part to expect of devoted partisans, who rode on the waves of excitement, which at that time swept all before them, that degree of toleration and magnanimity which I sought to recommend and enforce, and which I believe in good time would have advanced us infinitely further on the road to permanent peace and prosperity than we have thus far attained. Doubtless, had I, at the commencement of my term of office, unhesitatingly lent its powers, or perverted them to purposes and plans outside of the Constitution, and become an instrument to schemes of confiscation, and of general and oppressive disqualifications, I would have been hailed, as all that was true, loyal, and discerning, as the reliable head of a party, whatever I might have been. As the Executive of the nation, unwilling, however, to accede to propositions of extremists, and bound to adhere at every personal hazard to my oath to defend the Constitution, I need not, perhaps, be surprised at having met the fate of others whose only rewards for upholding constitutional right and law, have been the consciousness of having attempted to do their duty, and the calm and unprejudiced judgment of history. At the time a mysterious Providence assigned to me the office of President, I was by the terms of the Constitution, the Commander-in-Chief of nearly a million of men under arms. One of my first acts was to disband and restore to the vocations of civil life, this immense host, and to divest myself, so far as I could, of the unparalleled powers then incident to the office and the times.

Whether or not in this step I was right, and how far deserving the approbation of the people, all can now on reflection, judge, when reminded of the ruinous condition of public affairs, that must have resulted from the continuance in the military service of such a vast number of men. The close of our domestic conflict found the army eager to distinguish itself in a new field, by an effort to punish European intervention in Mexico; by many it was believed and urged that, aside from the assumed justice of the proceeding, a foreign war, in which both sides would cheerfully unite to vindicate the honor of the national flag, and further illustrate the national prowess, would be the surest and speediest way of awakening national enthusiasm, reviving devotion to the Union, and occupying a force concerning which grave doubts existed as to its willingness, after four years of active campaigning, at once to return to the pursuits of peace. Whether these speculations were true or false, it will be conceded that they existed, and that the predilections of the army were, for the time being, in the direction indicated.

Taking advantage of this feeling, it would have been easy, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and with all the power and patronage of the Presidential office at my disposal, to turn the concentrated military strength of the nation against French interference in Mexico, and to inaugurate a movement which would have been received with favor by the military and a large portion of the people. It is proper in this connection that I should refer to the almost unlimited additional powers tendered to the Executive by the measures relating to civil rights and the Freedmen's Bureau. Contrary to most precedents in the experience of public men, the powers thus placed within my grasp were declined, as in violation of the Constitution, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and tending to aggravate rather than lessen the discords naturally resulting from our civil war.

With a large army and augmented authority, it would have been no difficult task to direct, at pleasure, the destinies of the Republic, and to make secure my continuance in the highest office, known to our laws. Let the people, whom I am addressing from the Presidential chair during the closing hours of a laborious term, consider how different would have been their present condition had I yielded to the dazzling temptation of foreign conquest, of personal aggrandizement, and the desire to wield additional power. Let them with justice consider that if I have not unduly magnified my office the public burdens have not been increased by my acts, and other and perhaps thousands of tens of thousands of lives sacrificed to visions of false glory.

It cannot, therefore, be charged that my ambition has been of that ordinary or criminal kind which, to the detriment of the people's rights and liberties, ever seeks to grasp more and unwarranted powers, and to accomplish its purposes, panders, too often, to popular prejudices and party aims. What then, have been the aspirations which guided me in my official acts? Those acts need not at this time an elaborate explanation. They have been elsewhere comprehensively stated and fully discussed, and become a part of the nation's history. By them I am willing to be judged, knowing that, however important, they at least show to the impartial mind that my sole ambition has been to restore the Union of the States, faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of my ability to preserve and protect and defend the Constitution.

I cannot be censured if my efforts have been impeded in the interest of party faction, and of a policy which was intended to reassure and conciliate the people of both sections of the country, was made occasion of inflaming and dividing still farther those who were only recently in arms against each other, yet as individuals and citizens, were sincerely desirous, as I shall ever believe, of burying all hostile feelings in the grave of the past. The bitter war was waged on the part of the government to vindicate the Constitution and save the Union, and if I have erred in trying to bring about a more speedy and lasting peace, to extinguish heart-burnings and enmities, and to prevent troubles in the South, which, retarding material prosperity in that region, injuriously affected the whole country, I am quite content to rest my case with the more deliberate judgment of the people, and, as I have already intimated, with the distant future.

The war, all must remember, was a stupendous and deplorable mistake. Neither side understood the other, and had this simple fact and its conclusions been kept in view, all that was needed was accomplished by the acknowledgment of the terrible wrong and the expressed bitter feeling and earnest endeavor at atonement, shown and felt in the prompt ratification of the Constitutional Amendments by the Southern States at the close of the war. Not accepting war as a confessed false step on the part of those who inaugurated it, was an error which now only time can cure and which even at this late date we should endeavor to palliate. Experiencing, moreover, as all have done, the frightful cost of the arbitrament of the sword, let us in the future cling closer than ever to the Constitution as our only safeguard. It is to be hoped that not until the burdens now pressing upon us with such fearful weight are removed, will our people forget the lessons of the war; and that, remembering them, from whatever cause, peace between section and State may be perpetuated.

The history of late events in our country, as well as of ancient and modern times, teaches that we have everything to fear from the departure from the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and undue ascendency of men allowed to assume power in what are considered special emergencies. Sylla, on becoming master of Rome, at once adopted measures to crush his enemies and consolidate the power of his party. He established military colonies throughout, and deprived of full Roman franchise the inhabitants of Italian towns who had approved his usurpation, confiscated their lands and gave them to his soldiers, and conferred citizenship on a great number of slaves belonging to those who had proscribed him, thus creating at Rome a kind of body guard for his protection.

After having given Rome over to slaughter and tyranny beyond all example over, those opposed to him and his legions, his terrible instrument of wrong, Sylla could yet feel safe in laying down the ensign of power, so dreadfully abused, and in mingling freely with the familiars and friends of his myriad victims. The fear which he had inspired continued after his voluntary abdication; and even in retirement, his will was law to a people who had permitted themselves to be enslaved. What but a subtle knowledge and conviction that the Roman people had become changed, discouraged, and utterly broken in spirit, could have induced this daring assumption? What but public indifference to consequences so terrible as to leave Rome open to every calamity which subsequently befel her, could have justified the conclusions of the dictator and tyrant in his startling experiment?

We find that, in the time which has since elapsed, human nature and exigencies in government have not greatly changed. Who, a few years past, in contemplating our future, could have supposed that, in a brief period of bitter experience, everything demanded in the name of military emergency or dictated by caprice, would come to be considered as mere matters of course? That conscription, confiscation, loss of personal liberty, the subjection of States to military rule and disfranchisement, with the extension of the right of suffrage, merely to accomplish party ends, would receive the passive submission, if not acquiescence, of the people of the Republic. It has been clearly demonstrated by recent occurrences that encroachments upon the Constitution cannot be prevented by the President alone however devoted or determined he may be, and that unless the people interpose there is no power under the Constitution to check a dominant party of two-thirds in the Congress of the United States.—An appeal to the nation, however, is attended with too much delay to meet an emergency; while, if left free to act, the people would correct, in time, such evils as might follow legislative usurpation.

There is danger that the same power which disregards the Constitution will deprive them of the right to change their rulers, except by revolution. We have already seen the jurisdiction of the judiciary circumscribed when it was apprehended that the courts would decide against laws, having for their sole object the supremacy of party, while the veto power lodged in the Executive by the Constitution for the interest and protection of the people, and exercised by Washington and his successors, has been rendered nugatory by a partisan majority of two-thirds in each branch of the national legislature. The Constitution evidently contemplates that when a bill is returned, with the President's objections, it will be calmly reconsidered by Congress. Such however, has not been the practice under present party rule. It has become evident that men who pass a bill under partizan influence, are not likely, through patriotic motives, to admit their error, and thereby weaken their own organizations by solemnly confessing it under an official oath.

Pride of opinion, if nothing else, has intervened and prevented a calm and dispassionate reconsideration of a bill disapproved by the Executive. Much as I venerate the Constitution, it must be admitted that this condition of affairs has developed a defect which, under the aggressive tendency of the legislative department of the government may readily work its overthrow. It may, however be remedied without disturbing the harmony of the instrument. The veto power is generally exercised upon Constitutional grounds, and whenever it is so applied, and the bill returned with the Executive reasons for withholding his signature, it ought to be immediately certified to the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision. If its constitutionality shall be decreed by that tribunal, it should then become a law; but if the decision is otherwise, it should fall, without power in Congress to re-enact and make it valid. In cases in which the veto rests upon hasty and inconsiderate legislation and in which no constitutional question is involved, it would not change the fundamental law, for in such case no permanent evil can be incorporated into the Federal system. It is obvious that without such an amendment, the government, as it existed under the Constitution prior to the rebellion, may be wholly subverted or overthrown by a two-thirds majority in Congress. It is not, therefore, difficult to see how easily and how rapidly the people may lose—shall I not say have lost—their liberties by an unchecked and uncontrollable majority in the law-making power, and when once deprived of their rights, how powerless they are to regain them.

Let us look for a moment to the history of the majority in Congress, which has acted in such utter disregard of the Constitution, while public attention has been carefully and constantly turned to the past and expiated sins of the South. The servants of the people in high places have boldly betrayed their trust, broken their oaths of observance to the Constitution, and undermined the very foundations of liberty, justice and good government. When the rebellion was being suppressed by the volunteered services of patriotic soldiers, amid the dangers of the battlefield, these men crept, without question, into place and power in the national council. After all danger had passed, when no armed foe remained, when a punished and repentant people bowed their heads to the flag, and renewed their allegiance to the Government of the United States, then it was that pretended patriots appeared before the nation, and began to prate about the thousands of lives and millions of treasure sacrificed in the suppression of the Rebellion.

They have since presistently sought to inflame the prejudices engendered between the sections to retard the restoration of peace and harmony, and by every means to keep open and exposed to the poisonous breath of party passion the terrible wounds of a four years' war. They have prevented the return of peace and the restoration of the Union, in every way rendered delusive the purposes, promises and pledges by which the army was marshalled, treason rebuked and rebellion crushed, and made the liberties of the people and the rights and powers of the President objects of constant attack. They have wrested from the President his Constitutional power of supreme command of the army and navy. They have destroyed the strength and efficiency of the Executive Department by making subordinate officers independent of and able to defy their chief. They have attempted to place the President under the power of a bold, defiant treacherous Cabinet officer. They have robbed the Executive of the prerogative of pardon, rendered null and void acts of clemency granted to thousands of persons under the provisions of the Constitution, and committed gross usurpation by legislative attempts to exercise this power in favor of party adherents.

They

sary it is that the people should require the administrations of the three great departments of the government strictly within the limits of the Constitution. Their boundaries have been accurately defined, and neither should be allowed to trespass upon the other; nor, above all, to encroach on the reserved rights of the people and the States.

The troubles of the past four years will prove to the nation a blessing, if they produce so desirable a result. Upon those who became young men amid the sound of cannon and din of arms, and quietly returned to the farms, the factories, and the schools of the land, will principally devolve the solemn duty of perpetuating the Union of the States in defense of which hundreds of thousands of their comrades expired and hundreds of millions of national obligations were incurred. A many people will not neglect the training necessary to resist aggression, but they should be jealous least their will be made subordinate to the military element. The need to encourage, in every legitimate way, a study of the Constitution for which the war was waged, and a knowledge of and a reverance for whose wis checks by those so soon to occupy the places filled by their seniors will be the only hope of preserving the Republic. The young men of the nation not yet under the control of party must resist the tendency to centralization—an outgrowth of the great Rebellion—and be familiar with the fact that the country consists of united States, and that when the States surrendered certain great rights for the sake of a more perfect union, they retained rights,as valuable and important as those which they relinquished for the commonwealth.

This same old doctrine, far different from the teachings that led to the attempt to secede, and a kindred theory that States were taken out of the Union by the rash acts of conspirators that happened to dwell within their borders,must be received and advocated with the enthusiasm of early manhood, or the people will be ruled by corrupt combinations of the commercial centres who, plethoric from wealth, annually migrate to the capital of the nation to purchase special legislation. Until the representatives of the people in Congress more fully exhibit the diverse means and interests of the whole nation and the laws cease to be made without full discussion at the behest of some party leader, there will never be a proper respect shown to the law-making power either to the judicial or executive branch of the government. The generation just beginning to use the ballot box it is believed only need that their attention should be called to these considerations to indicate by their votes that they wish their representatives to observe all the restraints which the people, in adopting the Constitution, intended to impose upon party excess. Calmly viewing my administration of the government, I feel that I, with a sense of accountability to God, having conscientiously endeavored to discharge my whole duty, have nothing to regret. Events have proved the correctness of the policy set forth in my first and subsequent messages. The woes which have followed the rejection of offered magnanimity and constitutional rule are known and deplored by the nation.

It is a matter of pride and gratification, in retiring from the most exalted position in the gift of a free people, to feel and know that in a long,arduous and eventful public life, my action has never beeninfluenced by the desire for gain, and that I can, in all since.ity, inquire whom have I defrauded ? whom have I oppressed,or of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind my eyes therewith ? No responsibility for wars that have been waged or blood that has been shed rests upon me. My thoughts have been those of peace, and my effort has ever been to allay contentions among my countrymen. Forgetting the past let us return to the first principles of the government, and, unfurling the banner of our country, inscribe upon it in ineffaceable characters"the Constitution and the Union, one and inseparable. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., March 4, 1869.

A Strange Story.

Our readers may remember the singular disappearance of Capt. Rehrer last summer, and the untiring efforts of his friends, and the Reading Masonic Lodge, of which he was a member, to solve the mystery. His ordinary mining clothes were found near a mine, and it was pumped out at an expense of several thousand dollars in expectation of finding his body. His business partners were arrested on the charge of his murder, and together with other suspected persons were placed in prison. One man, owing to the suspicions attached to him, has become ruined in business, and is now a drunken worthless creature.

The mystery of his disappearance is at last solved. During the inauguration a little girl was in danger of being run over, and was rescued by a man in a marine's uniform. Mr. Cole, the partner of Capt. Rehrer's father-in-law, recognized in the man *the missing Captain Rehrer!* He tapped him on the shoulder and calling him by name said he wanted to see him. Rehrer denied his identity, but finally, on being informed that Cole did not wish to arrest him, went to the latter's room and there confessed that he was Rehrer. He gave as his motive that he was in debt, owing about $3,000, and he had only $1,300 to pay it, and was afraid to face his creditors. All his arrangements were made to induce his friends to believe that he had committed suicide, or been murdered; and with twenty-five cents in his pocket he left his place of business, and got a job on the Treverton R. R. as a laborer on the track. After working there a week, he thought a man was eyeing him curiously, and left at once for Philadelphia, where he hired as a porter in a sugar refinery. Leaving that city he finally reached Washington and there enlisted in the Marine Corps.

Mr. Cole suggested that when he got home, his story might be doubted, or people insist that he was mistaken,and asked for some token to show his wife and friends. Rehrer complied, and handed him his Masonic mark, remarking that his wife would know that. He did not know that any person had been arrested for his murder, and stated that he had not read a newspaper since he left Schuylkil' county.

Rehrer's friends think he is partially insane. If not he should be punished for the wrong done and misery caused innocent parties; and we shudder to think how an additional item or two of evidence might have convicted innocent men of murder.

The Columbian

—AND—

Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1869

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

In obedience to the desire of a majority thereof, the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 30th day of March, 1869, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., to fix time of holding the Democratic State Convention.

WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

H. DAVID CALDWELL, Sec'ty.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the several Districts in Columbia county are requested to meet at the usual place of holding the general, special, and township elections, on Saturday the 13th day of March next between the hours of nine o'clock in the afternoon, and seven o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and elect by ballot two persons to represent the District in a county Convention to be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg on Monday, March 15 at 12 o'clock, noon; to select two Senatorial Conferees and two Representative Conferees to meet similar Conferees, from the other counties of the District to agree upon a Senatorial Delegate and a Representative Delegate to represent the County in a State Convention, to nominate a State ticket.

JOHN A. FUNSTON, Chairman.

A Bargain for Printers.

By the recent purchase of a Gordon Press and of the Columbia Democrat printing office, we have acquired an unnecessary number of Presses and material. We therefore offer to sell one Washington Press—size No.4—in complete running order; one Washington Press Foolscap size—almost entirely new; together with a quantity of bourgeios, nonpareil, wood, metal and display type, imposing stones, cases, rules, and all the material necessary to start a first-class country printing office. If the material cannot be sold in bulk, it will be disposed of in lots. Terms cash. Address the editor by letter or in person. 3t.

Grant's Inaugural.

We publish Grant's Inaugural in this week's issue, and would bespeak for it the careful perusal of our readers. Its brevity is not only remarkable, but commendable, and is in perfect keeping with Grant's character.

As a literary production it falls far below an ordinary school-boy composition and we venture to assert that emanating from any one else than the President of the United States it would not have attracted the slightest attention.

Nevertheless, considering it as a platform of principles of a man elected by our opponents, it is a milder and more conservative document than we had reason to expect, and we have reason to believe that it gives more dissatisfaction to our opponents than it does to us.

The first thing in it that attracts attention is the self-confidence with which he enters upon his duties. Other Presidents from Washington down have accepted the position with diffidence as to their administrative abilities, but Grant, though entirely unskilled in statesmanship, "accepts the responsibilities without fear."

Again, he says "On all the leading questions agitating the public mind I will always express my views to Congress." In other words a bank robbery, a prize fight, or an ocean yacht race are to be subjects for Executive Messages! He also in the same paragraph gives Congress fair notice that he will promptly veto all such measures as do not meet with his approval. Was not this one of the grounds for impeaching Andrew Johnson?

Another remakable sentence is, "I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution." That is, *the worse the law the more rigidly he will enforce it.* Why not enforce the tenure of office Law then, instead of begging Congress to repeal it? Why try to exempt Stewart from the Act of 1789, instead of enforcing that statute?

On the Finance question he takes the broad ground that our national indebtedness should be paid in gold. *How*, he does not suggest; and seems to have ignored the fact that there is not enough gold in the United States to pay off even the 5-20 bonds. On this point Grant comes in contact with some of the ablest men in his own party; and it will be difficult for him to convince the masses, that a depreciated currency is good enough for them, while the lordly bond-holder must be paid gold, which was not in the contract. On this subject Grant makes use of the simile of a "strong box and the key" the meaning of which requires a stronger imagination than we possess.

The only other point in the message worthy of notice is his advocacy of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, which is to take the question of suffrage from the States. Its adoption gives the ballot to negroes everywhere, the protests of the people notwithstanding,and likewise enfranchises the Indians of the plains as well as the Chinamen in California. Those Republicans who voted for Grant under the supposition that he was opposed to this indiscriminate bestowal of suffrage, can now see their mistake, though perhaps too late to remedy it.

One thing is certain, Grant must succumb to Congress, or there will be a repetition of Johnson's Administration. If he does give up, all hopes of reform during his Presidency may as well be abandoned.

"Let us have Peace."

Petersburg, March 9.—The Republican State Convention met at noon to day. Tucker, an anti-Wells man, was declared the temporary chairman, which the Wells men resisted, and a general fight ensued around the chairman's stand. A strong police force interfered and separated the combatants. Mr. Burgess, Mayor of the town appeared and made a speech in behalf of peace, and the rival candidates for temporary chairman, followed advocating peace. Another row ensued and the Mayor ordered the police to clear the hall, which was done. The delegates are now scattered about the streets,and it is not known when they will re-assemble.

Andrew Johnson.

We publish in this week's issue the farewell message of that lion-hearted patriot *Andrew Johnson of Tennessee.* For nearly four years he has stood between the country and those who would ruin it, and he now returns to his native State with a character unblemished, and with the well-earned title of "Defender of the Constitution."

He was not elected by our suffrages, and many of his acts did not meet with our approval; yet when we consider the circumstances which surrounded him, how he was hedged in on every side, we must acknowledge that he showed more than Roman firmness in doing the duty imposed on him by the Constitution.

His terse, vigorous address is a complete vindication of his course, and a terrible arraignment of the Radical policy in Congress. As a literary production, and as a State paper, it will live long after that puerile production, known as Grant's Inaugural, has passed into oblivion.

We have too much faith in Johnson's vitality—in his patriotism, to believe that he will quietly withdraw *now* from the political arena. In his native State 70,000 white men are disfranchised, while negroes, carpet-baggers, and scalawags hold all the positions of trust or profit. He left the State in a good financial condition, and now under a Brownlow administration it is bankrupt. Let Andrew Johnson's mission be to redeem Tennessee and when Beelzebub shall call Brownlow home, as he is likely soon to do, let Andrew Johnson again represent Tennessee in the Senate which he so long adorned. His masculine mind is needed there, and the people of Tennessee will see that he gets there.

The Cabinet.

The long agony is at last over, and Grant's Cabinet is formed, and *such a Cabinet!* As remarked by a contemporary it is "fearfully and wonderfully made." Not one of its members has any claim to statesmanship, while the majority of them are unknown. The Radicals themselves are astounded, and although some of the minor newspapers who go on the theory that "whatever is right" applaud the choice, the leading journals of the party cannot conceal their disappointment. The New York *Times*, an original Grant paper speaks out as follows:

The feeling in Washington is not, perhaps, a reflex of the feeling elsewhere, but the feeling here among all classes and shades of Republicans is one of severe disappointment. To say anything else is to misrepresent the actual fact. There is, however, an entire and cheerful willingness to wait and see the wisdom of the selections demonstrated.

It is difficult to describe the effect, and it is a painful duty to say that great disappointment and profound regret prevails in consequence of these selections, and this, too, not in the minds of politicians, nor in the minds of those not chosen, but among the warmest admirers and stoutest supporters of the President. The eminently respectable character of the men is everywhere conceded, but their fitness for their peculiar positions is the subject of criticism on every hand.

Borie, from this State, is a Philadelphia Union Leaguer, with no more knowledge of Government than Brownlow has of decency. He is one of the persons whose appointment McClure told Grant, would lead to a Republican defeat in this State next fall.

We shall watch the pulling of this balky team with interest, and it will be strange indeed if they succeed in cementing and controlling the turbulent elements of the Radical party.

The Secretary of the Treasury, A. T. Stewart is a free trader, and this in itself will weaken the party in this State. There will be some rich developments ere long, and we confidently predict that in less than twelve months there will either be a collision between Grant and Congress, or else he will be compelled to change his Cabinet.

Another Job.

The Radicals are concocting another plan to fleece the State, for the benefit of party followers.

It has been proposed, doubtless by hungry radicals, that the State should appropriate money to reclaim certain bodies of land, situate in Crawford County, and well known as the Conneaut and Pymatuning marshes.

The quantity of land in these two marshes, is stated to be about 15,000 acres, and the estimated cost of drainage, &c. $81,000,00. Of course when once undertaken the State would be "in for it," and many hundreds of thousands would be taken from the treasury to benefit speculators who own these swamps,and who are now urging on this project. There is perhaps not a single farmer in this county, who has not some land he would be glad to have reclaimed, and he has just as much right to call upon the State to do it for him, as these land speculators in Crawford County. Will we ever get rid of these Radical leeches.

Endorsement.—The frequent republication by our exchanges of articles clipped from the Columbian,shows the appreciation our contemporaries have of us. The *Age*, in copying our editorial of last week says:

"In a late number of the Columbian one of the soundest Democratic journals in Pennsylvania, we find the following sensible paragraph," &c.

In relation to the same article we have received the following letter from one of the most prominent politicians in the State:

Philadelphia, March 5, 1869.

Capt. C. B. Brocknay, *Dear Sir:*—I have read with much satisfaction your article headed "A word of Caution." It briefly expresses the sentiments that ought to govern every true Democrat in the Commonwealth. I know that it expresses precisely the views of Judge Packer, and is the only course which will insure success, and everything but principle must be made to give way for success. No man or candidate is of any importance if he stands in the way of that result.

It may be that circumstances shall require the Convention to select a new man—hence the folly of instructing delegates,or in papular perlance "fixing up things." Respectfully Yours,

* * * *

New Hampshire Election.—As a matter of course the Radicals have carried that State though with a decreased majority compared with the last election. The Demorats have gained a State Senator.

Richmond, Va., March 6.—The jury in the case of James Grant, charged with the murder of Rives Pollard, today returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged. A movement or applause in the court-room was checked by the Judge.

Washington News.

Washington, March 4.

THE INAUGURATION.

The multitude which gathered to look upon this pageant, thronging the sidewalks and overflowing every available precinct about the Capitol, was unprecedented. It was peculiarly American in composition and tone, and sharply seasoned with the irrepressible spirit of Young America.

Among the crowd was the mighty Mullins, of Tennessee, and Horace Greeley,while the army of office-seekers literally cumbered the ground. The ladies,omnipresent and irrepressible,were out in full force and gather. The avenue, the Capitol grounds, the Senate chamber, the balconies along the route—in short,every available spot was gay with their apparel and bright with the light of their faces.

Among the features of the procession was the full-rigged man-of-war used at the inauguration of President Buchanan, on wheels, drawn by four horses, and a printing press, which printed an endless number of bulletins, which were distributed among the crowd. The Capitol doors were not opened until 10 o'clock, when a rush was made that would have overborne all opposition had not the police arrangements been so perfect. Men and women tore wildly to the Senate galleries, which were rapidly filled up. The Rotunda was closed and no admission could be obtained to the building except by those holding tickets. The east door of the north wing, the north door of theSenate wing, and the main eastern door alone were open. The galleries of the Senate were open to all holding tickets, without distinction, except the reporters' gallery, and that was reserved for and occupied by the families of the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

At noon, President Grant and Vice-President Colfax entered the Senate Chamber. Seats had been placed in front of the Secretary's table in the Senate Chamber, for the occupancy of Gen. Grant and the Committee of Arrangements. The galleries were crowded with ladies, and the scene was of the most brilliant character, while that upon the floor was very imposing. All being ready, President Wade administered the oath of office to Vice-President Colfax, who repeated, in a firm and loud voice, the following words:

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of Vice-President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve,protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

He then kissed the Bible.

Mr. Colfax then addressed the Senate as follows:

Senators—In entering upon the duties in this chamber, to the performance of which I have been called by the people of the United States, I realize fully the delicacy as well as the responsibilities of the position. Presiding over a body whose members are in so large a degree my seniors in age, and not chosen by the body itself, I shall certainly need the assistance of your support and your generous forbearance and confidence. But, pledging to you all a faithful and inflexible impartiality in the determination of your rules,and earnestly desiring to co-operate with you in making the deliberations of the Senate worthy not only of its historic renown, but also of the United States, whose commissions you hold, I am now ready to take the oath of office required by law.

Vice-President Colfax then took the chair, and called the new Senate to order, and the new Senators were sworn in. The procession was then formed to proceed to the platform where General Grant was to be inaugurated. As soon as the procession moved, the spectators in the galleries seemed seized with a frantic desire to be first on the platform. Ladies vied with men in rushing and pushing, and much confusion and an unpleasant jam was experienced. Many were unable to gain a place even on the steps, to witness the inauguration of General Grant. The absence of President Johnson was generally remarked.

The scene presented from the platform was one rarely witnessed. A countless throng were tightly jammed together, and look in any direction that one might, a sea of heads was presented. As soon as General Grant was seen, deafening cheers rang out and continued for some time.

On reaching the front of the platform, Gen. Grant, who wore a plain black suit, took the seat that had been prepared for him, with the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, (Gec.T.Brown,Esq., who had charge of the ceremonies,) on his right, and Chief Justice Chase, who wore his robes of office, on his left. All being readiness, the Chief Justice arose and administered the constitutional oath to General Grant, who also rose. In a steady voice, but one inaudible to all save those in his immediate vicinity, the new President repeated the solemn words:

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

He then pressed the sacred volume to his lips. After the firing of the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns he proceeded to deliver the Inaugural Address. He spoke distinctly, but his words could, of course, be heard by but a tithe of the vast assemblage.

Loud and long continued cheering greeted the General's words when he concluded. The members of the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Secretary, then returned to the Senate Chamber, and the concourse on the platform and steps re-entered the building. Afterwards President Grant accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements entered their carriages to proceed to the Executive Mansion, and the procession was reformed.

AFTER THE INAUGURATION.

President Grant reached the White House after his inauguration about two o'clock. He was met at the door by General Schofield, Secretary of War, who had been left by Mr. Johnson in charge of the Executive office. The latter left the White House at twelve o'clock this morning,with the members of his Cabinet, excepting General Schofield. Vice-President Colfax also accompanied President Grant to the Executive Mansion. The members of the staff of General Grant were present. An immense multitude had congregated outside of the gates of the Executive mansion in the belief that there would be a general reception, but the President decided not to have one this afternoon. It would certainly have engaged his presence at the White House until a very late hour in the day, and besides fatiguing him very much would perhaps interfere with his presence at the inauguration ball to-night. The other gentlemen, including Vice President Colfax and the members of his staff, proceeded to the Executive office to smoke a quiet cigar.

THE NEW HOUSE.

The new House met at three o'clock, and the clerk of the last House proceeded to call the roll. Mr. Woodward moved that the returns of the election in the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania be referred to the Committee on Elections; ruled not in order. He then moved to insert the name of Henry D. Foster as member from that District, but no action was taken. Mr. Brooks made the point of order that the members elect from Georgia and Louisiana had not been called. The Clerk refused to entertain the point of order. Mr. Brooks insisted, and great confusion ensued. The excitement was finally quieted and an election for Speaker was held, which resulted as follows: James G. Blaine, of Maine, 136; Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, 57.

Washington, March 1.

THE CABINET NOMINATIONS.

The following are Grant's Cabinet nominations:

Secretary of State—Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois.

Secretary of War—Major General John M. Schofield.

Secretary of the Navy—Adolph E. Borie, of Philadelphia.

Secretary of the Treasury—A. T. Stewart, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio.

Postmaster General—J. A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland.

Attorney General—E. R. Hoare, of Massachusetts.

All the Cabinet nominations have been confirmed.

The nomination of the members of the new Cabinet took everybody by surprise. Various persons were seen in the passage ways in the rotunda, and in front of the principal door of the Senate, writing them down at the dictation of those who had first learned the news, while excited groups discussed the merit of the Cabinet. Not a few Congressmen expressed their disappointment, expecting other persons to be designated for executive positions. Information of the appointments having been brought to the House and first made known on the Republican side, so much confusion was raised as to interfere with the business before that body. Some one said the Cabinet occasioned the excitement, and several gentlemen loudly and impatiently called for the reading of the names in order to gratify their own and general curiosity, Representative Woodward, who was on the floor, voluntarily suspending his remarks for the names to be read.

Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the House, then read them at the desk, and everybody listened with close attention.

The excitement was renewed, in the midst of which a recess of five minutes was declared, when the subject of Cabinet officers was discussed and the House resumed its business.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

Besides the Cabinet, President Grant nominated to the Senate Columbus Delano, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue; W. T. Sherman, to be General; Philip H. Sheridan, to be Lieutenant-General, J. M. Schofield to be Major-General; C. C. Augur, to be Brigadier-General. All of which were confirmed, after a brief session.

THE GEORGIA AND LOUISIANA DELEGATIONS.

The House to-day discussed the question of admitting the Georgia delegation, but at this writing no decision has been reached. There is no doubt, however, that the extreme Radicals are determined to retain a two-thirds power in each house, and no matter how fairly and honestly Democrats may have been elected, they will not be admitted, if thereby they will overcome that majority. The Covode-Foster contest from the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, was also under discussion. Scofield wanted to admit Covode, but the indications are that the subject will be referred to the Election Committee. With the present partisan majority, Covode will doubtless secure the seat ultimately.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The work of renovating the White House, which badly needs a thorough cleaning and repairing inside, after the incessant wear and tear of several years, has already commenced. Carriages have been calling all day, but their occupants were in all cases disappointed. It would be productive of great discomfort and interruption to business to admit the thousands who are anxious to be admitted to the rooms. Mr. Grant, father of the President, is recovering from the effects of his severe fall on the Capitol steps yesterday.

Washington, March 7.

CABINET CRITICISMS.

Telegrams, private and public, pour into Washington, expressive of the disappointment so generally felt over the new Cabinet. A despatch to a gentleman in this city from San Francisco states that the press of the Pacific Coast are universal in their regret that their section has not a representative and that those who are selected are so little known. There is a general desire among Republicans that the Cabinet shall be remodelled at the earliest practicable moment; and to this end, as telegraphed last night, Governor Cox will probably take the War Department in place of Schofield, while James F. Wilson will be appointed to the Interior, vice Cox transferred. It is learned, beyond all doubt, that Hon. George S. Boutwell, of Mass., was tendered by President Grant the position of Secretary of the Interior, but declined it, preferring to remain in the House of Representatives. His declination, it may be well imagined, changed the Cabinet appointee for New England, and thereby dragged Judge Hoar out of his obscurity.

ROLLINS RESIGNS ONCE MORE.

President Grant to-day accepted the resignation of Commissioner Rollins of Internal Revenue, to take effect upon the confirmation of his successor.

Washington, March 8.

THE CABINET.

The truth about the Cabinet imbroglio is that Mr. Stewart has verbally placed his resignation in the possession of General Grant. The latter has not accepted it, and no one knows whether he will or not. Mr. Stewart called at the White House to-day, and during the interview which there took place the situation was discussed at length. He told the President that he was willing but not anxious to take charge of the Treasury Department, and spoke of the position as one which would be far from a sinecure. President Grant is therefore free to act as he deems proper in the premises. He will doubtless take some action to-morrow, and it is very generally believed that he will send in a new name. It is evident from the result of the discussion in the Senate caucus this morning that the acts disqualifying Mr. Stewart will not be revoked by that body. In fact, it was then discovered that two-thirds of the Republican members were opposed to the repeal. The anxiety regarding this whole matter is most intense, and has given rise to many rumors. among them one that Governor Boutwell is to go into the Treasury, and that Judge Hoar is to resign, and either Lyman Tremaine or Edward Pierrepont will be appointed Attorney General. It is hardly necessary to add that none of the statements have any foundation in fact. It is true, however, that General Grant did some time since tender the portfolio of the Interior Department to Governor Boutwell, who declined to accept it, and recommended Judge Hoar for the place which he now fills. Gov. Boutwell says he is well satisfied with his present position in the House, and has no present ambition beyond that. There is the best authority for saying that the Hon. E. B. Washburne will resign from the State Department about the first of June next. His health is so poor that he contemplates retiring from public life altogether. It is rumored, however, that he will be sent to France. Mr. A. T. Stewart to-night authorizes your correspondent to say that if it becomes necessary he will transfer all of his immense commercial interests to the control of three trustees, who shall have exclusive control of it, and who shall bestow the profits on public charities.

OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The city and capitol to-day, swarm with office-seekers, and those desiring to be retained in office.Several hundreds of those classes were around the lobbies of the Senate, this afternoon. It has been ascertained that the new administration has been quite lavish in the promise of positions; nearly all the prominent foreign missions have already been given away, and even some of the lower grade of consulates, while the distribution of domestic offices has proceeded at a much more rapid rate. As a matter of course, the military and ex-military come in for and will receive the "lion's share."

THE WORD "WHITE."

The Senate to-day, for the third time, passed the bill striking the word "white" out of the charters and all laws relating to the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the District of Columbia, outside of the cities. Grant will doubtless sign the measure and then we shall have negro jurors, etc., in further illustration of "equal rights" in this District.

The exile of

GENERAL HANCOCK

to Dakotah is also looked up to here as a small piece of malice, in which a new President should not indulge in the same order in which he restores Phil. Sheridan to the command of Louisiana, where he is so universally disliked by the conservative population. The Democrats here feel quite satisfied at the turn things have taken, and already their few stray sheep, who, in November last, voted for Grant out of "patriotism," are disgusted with their man, and ready once more to enter the good old fashioned Democratic fold.

NO MONEY FOR MRS. LINCOLN.

The Mrs. Lincoln pension proposition was substantially killed to-day by its reference to the Committee on Pensions, at the instance of Senator Edmunds, the chairman, who is an avowed opponent of the claim.

Washington, March 9.

The Cabinet muddle increases. Grant and his friends tried hard to get Stewart's disabilities removed, but failed, and so Stewart was compelled to resign. The other Cabinet officers have been sworn in.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

Under the lead of Butler, the House repealed the Tenure of Office Law, fifteen Radicals voting against it, and forty dodging it.

Military District Commanders.

The following important military orders have been issued:

Headquarters of the Army,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington March 5,1869.

General Orders No. 10.—The President of the United States directs that the following orders be carried into execution as soon as practicable:

I. The Department of the South will be commanded by Brigadier and Brevet Major-General A. H. Terry.

II. Major-General George G.Meade is assigned to command the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will transfer his headquarters to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He will turn over his present command temporarily to Brevet Major-General T. H. Ruger, Colonel Thirty-third Infantry, who is assigned to duty according to his brevet of major general while in the exercise of his command.

III. Major-General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to command the Department of Louisana, and will turn over the command of the Department of the Missouri temporarily to the next senior officer.

IV. Major-General W. S. Hancock is assigned to command the Department of Dakota.

V. Brigadier and Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby is assigned to command the First Military District, and will proceed to his post as soon as relieved by Brevet Major-General Reynolds.

VI. Brevet Major-General A. C. Gillem, colonel 24th Infantry, will turn over his command of the Fourth Military District to the next senior officer, and join his regiment.

VII. Brevet Major General J.J. Reynolds, colonel 25th Infantry, is assigned to command the Fifth Military District, according to his brevet of major general.

VIII. Brevet Major General W. H. Emory, colonel 5th Cavalry, is asfigned to command the District of Washington, according to his brevet of major general.

By command of the General of the Army. E. D. Townsend, A.A.G.

Don't forget the Delegate election Saturday, March 13th.

The Secretary of State.

While the majority of Grant's Cabinet are compaaitively obscure,his principal Secretary is more fortunate, and as he is believed to be the actual head of the Administration we give the following brief sketch of him, drawn by the masterly hand of Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, a Radical member of the last Congress from Minnesota:

Has he (Washburne,) not lived in the same town with Gen. Grant, and should he not, therefore, perforce, be the Warwick, the king maker—the power behind the throne? I never could account for that singular fact that he lived in the same town with Gen. Grant, except on that great principle of compensation which runs through the created world, the town of Galena having for so many years endured the gentleman—God Almighty felt that nothing less than Ulysses S. Grant should balance the account. [Laughter.] Josh Billings, talking of compensation, says: "It is a question whether the satisfaction of scratching will not pay a man for the punishment of having the itch." I leave the gentleman's constituents to apply the parable. I bow in profound admiration before the genius of Ulysses S. Grant. I recognize him as the greatest,broadest,wisest intellect of this generation. I cannot think that he will degenerate into becoming a puppet to be played by wires held in the hands of the gentleman from Illinois, or that he will degenerate into a kind of hand organ, to be toted around on the back of the gentleman from Illinois, while his whole family sit on the top of the machine grinning and catching pennies like a group of monkeys. [general and continuous laughter.] I would say to Ulysses S. Grant, if it was in my power to whisper anything in his ear,to take counsel by that profound remark of Aminadab Sleek,when he said, "You all expect to get into Heaven by holding to my coat tail; but I will fool you all; I'll wear a monkey jacket." [Laughter.] General Grant has got to wear a monkey jacket. We had Gen. Grant up in Minnesota, and of course, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois was with him, and when General Grant was serenaded, the gentleman from Illinois stuck his head out of the window and thanked the crowd, and when they rode in an open baroncche together, and the crowd hurrahed, the gentleman from Illinois laid his hand upon his heart,and bowed his profound acknowledgement.

* * * * * * *

The intellect of the gentleman from Illinois is like some of those establishments that we see in Pennsylvania avenue, where the whole stock in trade of the merchant is spread out in the front-window, and above it a label: "Anything in this window for one dollar." [Laughter.] He is the Cheap John of legislation, and to sway General Grant is not consistent with probabilities. Lord Dundreary was once asked why it was that a dog wags his tail. "Why," said his lordship, "the reason is because the dog is greater than the tail." "If it were otherwise," says that profound speaker, "the tail would wag the dog." [Laughter.] Here was an instance, Mr. Speaker, where the smallest kind of a rat-terrier's tail attempts to wag a New Foundland dog.

If there be in our midst one low, sordid, vulgar soul, one barren, mediocre intelligence, one heart that is callous to every kindly sentiment, and to every generous emotion, one tongue leprous with slander, one mouth which is like unto a den of wild beasts, giving forth deadly odors; if there be here one character which,while blotched and spotted, yet raves and rants and blackguards like a prostitute; if there be here one bold, bad, empty, bellowing demagogue, it is the gentleman from Illinois.

Rev. DeWitt Tallmage.—This celebrated speaker will lecture in the Court House on Tuesday evening March 30th, on the subject of "Grumbler & Co." We have been assured that the Lecture is perfectly free from political bias and allusions. The lecturer is a man of undoubted talents—in fact we consider him tne ablest man of the whole course.

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1 92
Rye "	1 20
Corn "	90
Oats, "	
Flour per barrel	12 50
Cloverseed	8 50
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	45
Eggs	25
Tallow	12
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	12
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	25
Lard per pound	25
Hay per ton	16 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

IRON—

No. 1 Scotch pig	$42
No. 2 " "	$40
Bloom	$54

Light Street Markets.

Corrected weekly by Peter Ent, wholesale and retail dealer in grain, flour & feed and general merchandize.

Wheat per bushel	$1 70
Rye " "	1 40
Corn " "	1 00
Buck Wheat	1 00
Oats	70
Wheat Flour per 100 lbs	5 50
Buck Wheat Flour	3 25
Corn Chop,	1 75
Bran,	1 75
Butter per lb	40
Eggs per doz.,	20
Potatoes pr bus	1 00
Dried Apples "	2 00
Flax Seed "	2 20
Buck Wheat per 100 lbs	2 00
Pork " "	14 00
Lard " lb	15
Onions per bushel	60
Clover Seed " "	7 00
Timothy " "	3 50

Deaths.

SPOONEBERG—In Briarcreek, on Tuesday, the 9th ult., Fanny C. Spooneberg, daughter of James and Mary J.Spooneberg,aged about 3yr's.

PEALER—In Berwick, on Saturday morning the 6th ult., Alfred, son of Samuel and Catharine M. Pealer, aged about 18 months.

UTT—In Greenwood on the 1st inst., Margaret Ellen Utt aged 1 year 4 months and 6 days.

A Malarious Month.

March, that gives us a new President, is also the ins ugural month of many harassing disorders. Entangled in its fogs are the seeds of coughs, colds, and of that alternation of frigidity and fire, more widely known than admired, called fever and ague. The only way to avoid these "little unpleasantnesses,"is to render the system strong enough to fight off the atmospheric poison that produces them, and the best way to endow it with this repellent power is to tone it with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

If a wayfarer were credibly informed that a ruffian was waiting at the next corner, he would doubtless turn in his tracks, and take a safer route to his destination. With just about the same amount of trouble, the attacks of diseases prevalent at this season may be evaded, Nay, the trouble will be less, for drug stores lie in every one's route, and every respectable druggist in the Union keeps on hand HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The article is a staple of trade, and it would be as easy to find a grocery without sugar, as the stores of an apothecary without this popular tonic remedy.

In view of the experience of the nation with regard to the article, during the space of twenty years, it seems almost unnecessary to recapitulate its merits a to Americans. But as our population is increasing at the rate of a couple of millions a year, in the natural way and by immigration, it may be as well to hint to the rising generation and new arrivals, (the old settlers know all about it,) that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the most wholesome and potent vegetable tonic ever manufactured; that it is a specific for debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, and miasmatic fevers; that it prevents, as well as cures, these complaints and their complications; that it is not "bad to take," and is absolutely harmless.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified that on the 6th of Feb, the undersigned purchased at Constable's sale the following personal property of David Shook and that he has loaned the same to Alice Shook:—One gray mare, one set of harness, one Gray Horse, One Bay Horse; one double set of Tug Harness, and one Brown Cow.

All persons are cautioned against interfering with or molesting the same.

Bloomsburg Mar.5,69-3t. A. J. KNORR

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified that on the 1st day of March, the undersigned purchased at Constable's Sale the following personal property of David Shook and that he has loaned the same to Alice Shook:—one gray mare, one set of harness, one cooking stove, one bed and bedding, one dining table, one pair of bob-sleds, one sewing stand,one set fly-nets, two buffalos.

All persons are cautioned against interfering with or molesting the same.

Mar.12,'69-3t. ALFRED H.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on Saturday, the 3rd day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Samuel Creasy, Administrator of Charles Hess's estate late of Mifflin twp., in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain undivided one-third message or

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Centerville, Columbia county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Jamison owning the other undivided two-thirds of said lot,) adjoining the main road, on the east by lands of the Evangelical or Albright Church lot with the appurtenances, whereon is erected a

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

Late the estate of said deceased, in the township of Centre and county aforesaid.

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale, down of the property; the one-fourth part thereof, or ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from the confirmation of sale, with security to be approved by the Administrator.

Mar. 12,'69-3t. SAMUEL CREASY, Administrator.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The subscribers offer at private sale the following tract of land lying in Orange township, Columbia county, about one half m

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAR. 12, 1869.

PUBLIC SALES.—For the benefit of those having bills printed at this office, or advertising them in our columns, we propose to keep a register of sales for the information of the public.

Dietterick's Est, Centre	March	16,	Per.	Property.
John C. Snyder Bloom	"	24,	"	"
Perry Whitenight, "	"	29,	"	"
Isaac Zimmermam, "	"	18,	"	"
Jeremiah Hess, Orange	"	11,	"	"
Horace Hallock, N Columbus	"	18,	"	"
Jacob Reichard, Buckhorn	"	27,	"	"
I. L. Rich, Greenwood	"	23,	"	"
A. T. Rider, Benton	"	20,	"	"
Daniel Hagenbuch Centre	"	23,	"	"
Jeremiah Hagenbuch, "	"	25,	"	"
Isaac Tewis's Est, Beaver Apr.		8,	Real	Estate,
Chas. H. Hess's Est. Mifflin	"	10,	"	"

F. M. BATES, has exchanged his lot on Market Street, below John A. Funston, valued at $1300, for Jacob Schuyler's house valued at $3500, on private terms.

W. W. WILSON has bought two lots on Market St., between Wm. Sterner's and an alley leading to the brick-yard, on which he intends to build this summer. Terms unknown.

A PETITION signed by 325 citizens of Columbia county, praying for a repeal of the law of 1867 prohibiting fishing by nets, seins &c. in Fishing Creek and its tributaries, was forwarded to Harrisburg this week.

OUR inquisitive neighbor over the way insists on knowing how much we have received from the Government for advertising the mail routes. The amount was regularly published among our receipts and to them we refer him.

THE "late United States Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac" told the people of Catawissa that no offices could be procured under this administration in this county, except through him—his denial notwithstanding.

BEN got a letter from Mercur the other day, and after spelling over it for half an hour, called George, saying—"Here's a letter from Mercur, and he spells so bad—here's a few words I can't read"—and George read 'em. Hurrah for Mercur's agent!

HUGE.—We thought our receipts for last month were large, and intended to compliment our numerous subscribers on the fact; but on looking over the *Republican's* list we found one item of $3400.00 and that swamped us. If its receipts keep coming in such chunks we will have to yield the palm.

THE DIVISION OF BRIARCREEK.—This measure, after a severe contest, was defeated by twenty-four majority, and we presume the matter will now rest. We were in doubt as to how the thing would result, until we saw the measure advocated in the *Republican*, and then knew it could not carry. Its friendship is death.

GIVE US NOTICE.—Those of our subscribers who intend changing their residence on the coming first of April, will oblige us by sending us timely notice where they want their papers directed to. Please state where you move from as well as where you move to. A little care in this respect will prevent mistakes and save trouble.

WE were favored with a visit from W. H. Jacoby, Esq., and Capt. Brockway, of Columbia. The former was late editor of the *Star of the North* and member of the Legislature, the latter is the able and efficient editor of the *Columbian*, one of the best conducted papers in northern Pennsylvania.—*Lycoming Gazette.*

NO COURT IN MARCH.—For the benefit of our readers we publish the following communication:

MORDECAI MILLARD, ESQ., Sheriff, *Sir:*—The causes for which a special Oyer and Terminer was ordered to be held on the 15th inst., having been continued for cause by agreement of counsel, you will please notify the jurors by publishing this notice that they need not attend at that time. Yours, &c.,
Mar. 6,'69. WM. ELWELL, P. J.

WE have received the first number of Howe's Musical Monthly, a journal devoted to the interests of the musical world. It is well printed and contains, besides numerous pieces, a selection of the most popular songs of the day. We commend it to the lovers of music as a source of much valuable information. Published by Elias Howe, 103 Court St. Boston, Mass., at thirty-five cents each.

THE Democratic Standing Committee of Sullivan county have appointed Hon Geo. D. Jackson and C. C. Finch as Senatorial conferees, instructed to confer with the conferees in other counties of this Senatorial district, and urge the appointment of Hon. Charles R. Buckalew as Senatorial delegate to the next Democratic State Convention.

They have also appointed Hon. Geo. D. Jackson as representative delegate to said State Convention.

IT is a noticeable fact that vulgarity, drunkenness and profanity are on the increase in our midst, and, so far as we can see, there is not the slightest effort made to check them. Only last Sabbath we saw in broad daylight a couple of young men reeling through our streets, uttering curses and obscene expressions in the hearing of the whole neighborhood. We would suggest to our churches and our missionary societies that it might be as well to bestow a little of their missionary influence at home. We think the souls of some of the pickaninies on the shores of Africa are in less danger than those of some of the deaconees in our midst.

The *Republican* begins a new volume this week, and starts out with a new type and head-letter. While less clumsy than the old one, we think there is still room for improvement, especially in the mechanical part of the paper, which is generally too pale to be read. At the editorial head appears a faint imitation of a crow, the emblem, we presume of the politics of the paper. In kindness to the Doctor we would suggest that it would look better *if it was not upside down.*

The editorial refers to us as "*an infant.*" If the infant COLUMBIAN already so far outstrips our contemporary what will be the result ten years hence? The article we presume was written by St. John, as it says "for twelve years we have been battling" &c., and refers to its hotly contested battles with the *Star of the North*, and *Democrat*, years ago.

E. W. WYNKOOP & Co.'s Spring term of school will commence April 5th. 2t

THEFT.—A young boy named Hagenbuch, aged about eleven years, stole a pocket book containing $11.00 a few days ago from a young lady in this place.

TO FARMERS.—At J. H. Maize's Mammoth Grocery, you will find a large stock of new choice Mackeral which he will exchange for side meat, shoulders and Hams, or sell for cash.

EDWARD RAWLINGS is erecting a new building on the corner of Iron and Third streets. The cellar is already dug and the work will be pushed forward with all possible speed.

IF you desire to get the *very best* Groceries, Dry Goods, Queensware, Glassware, &c., to be found in this or adjoining Counties, by all means go to the new store of Miller & Wolf. They keep a full assortment of articles in their line of business, and what is more, everything is as good as represented.

"BUTCHER" CLAYTON was placed in jail Wednesday night by Constable Evans for riotous conduct, and molesting a colored family. Clark Williams was also arrested on the charge of disturbing a religious congregation. We know of a few more who should bear them company.

GLORIOUS NEWS.—We are happy to inform our readers that David Lowenberg has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Spring goods. All the newest and best patterns are to be found on his shelves. By all means let those who desire to be well dressed call at once on Mr. Lowenberg, and examine the stock at least.

J. W. CHEMBERLIN, still astonishes the citizens of the county by the admirable workmanship and quality of the clothing which he furnishes. To these excellent qualities are joined durability and cheapness. Certainly no man can ask more than this. He is prepared to furnish the latest patterns in Spring goods, and promises perfect satisfaction. He has a fine stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods, shirts, collars, cravats &c.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—We were called on a few days since by Mr. Casper Frantz, of this place, to witness a novel exhibition in the shape of a natural curiosity. It was a double headed lamb's head. It consisted of two faces, four eyes, and two ears. It was doubtless dead-born, as the head or heads had been severed from the body. It was presented to Mr. Frantz by some friend in Nescopeck, whose name we have forgotten, by whom it will doubtless be preserved as a natural curiosity. —*Berwick Gazette.*

SOME time ago the *Republican* made a grand parade over he appointment of John M'Anall as Post Master at Berwick, and event which never occurred. And now comes another bulletin from the same source, (victimizing another of Berwick's citizens,) announcing the appointment of Leroy Thompson as Gauger of this Congressional District vice J. H. Furman removed.

Mr. Furman, we may state is still in the active exercise of his duties, and the announcement in the *Republican*, though on the slate, is premature.

PROF. J. B. ANDREWS, of Philadelphia, is visiting this county for the purpose of teaching his new, short and simple methods of calculation. He teaches to add several columns and to multiply by several figures at once with as much ease and accuracy as by the common methods. His rules for interest, banking and partial payments are the shortest and simplest ever discovered. His terms are moderate. He takes no fees in advance, and gives full satisfaction or makes no charge.

A VISIT FROM EDITORS.—Hon. W. H. Jacoby, and Capt. C. B. Brockway, of Columbia county, are on a visit to this city and made us a call in our sanctum.

Capt. Brockway, is the Editor of the *Columbian*, at Bloomsburg, the only Democratic paper at the County Seat of Columbia, and it is an ably conducted and excellent journal.

Mr. Jacoby, was a long time connected with the press of Columbia county, as the editor of the *Star of the North*, and since of the *Columbia Democrat*. He is an active Democrat and has twice faithfully represented Columbia and Montour counties, in the State Legislature. Mr. J. is now a retired editor, and we wish him health and prosperity in the future, as he has in the past rendered his people and the country good service alike in the counsels of State and upon the battle-field.—*Lycoming Standard.*

HON. C. R. BUCKALEW, U. S. SENATOR.—This distinguished statesman is about putting aside the Senatorial purple, with a "Sun" not setting but at full meridian, quietly submitting to the overwhelming tide, that in and outside of his State, has broken down the "old-time" defenses of "personal liberty," bearing with him to his home the cheering faith that before many days have passed, the receding waves will have left behind a hopeful view of the long submerged glories of his country.

The recent raid upon old "caucus" customs made at Harrisburg, under the auspices of aspiring men, to obtain the *foot-hold* of a compliment at Mr. Buckalew's expense, will prove the "fabled shirt" to its discourteous leader.

Mr. Buckalew may afford to rest for a season, having during a boisterous term, exhibited a purity and cleanness of style in his forensic efforts in the Senate, and in all his varied official transactions such a matchless purity of character, that his admirers can never fail to celebrate his official virtues, and his enemies (if any) will lack the courage to deny.—*National Defender.*

HARRISBURG, March 8

Governor Geary to-night signed the death warrants in the cases of George S. Twitchell, Jr., for the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Hill, and Gerald Eaton, for the murder of Timothy Heenan. Thursday, April 8, is the day assigned for the double execution.

Senator Lowry read in the Senate today a bill ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BUCHU.

[From Dispensatory of the United States,]
DIOSMA CRENATA—BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement, or Labor Pains; Bed-Wetting in children. In affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, stimulates the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S Extract Buchu has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck, of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-Dust Deposit, and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror or Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all Diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in those diseases, used in connection with Helmbold's Rose Wash.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Price—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD,
594 Broadway, N.Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS DONE UP IN steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Feb. 7,'69-2m.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Wm. H. Scalabach, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Wm. H. Scalabach, of Berwick Bor. in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

J. B. ROBISON,
Mar. 12,'69-3t. Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western district of Pensylvania, in the matter of John H. Kleckner, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Kleckner, of Scott twp. in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

J. B. ROBISON,
Mar. 12,'69-3t. Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Leonard E. Rupert, Est., a bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Leonard E. Ebbert, of Bloom township, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 8th day of Jan., 1869.

C. G. BARKLEY,
Mar. 12,'69-3t. Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Hiram H. Brown, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hiram H. Brown, of Scott township, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

M. WHITMOYER,
Mar. 12,'69-3t. Assignee.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, of Columbia county, to distribute the assets arising from the sheriff's Sale of the Real Estate of Jonathan R. Gardner, among the lien creditors, will meet the parties interested at the Prothonotary's office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday the 8th day of April 1869 at 10 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of his appointment.

GEO. S. COLEMAN,
Mar. 12,'69-3t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB DIEHL DEC'D.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of David Lowenberg Executor of the last will and Testament of Jacob Diehl late of Bloom township in said county deceased, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment on Friday the 16th day of April A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock A. M., at his office in Bloomsburg Columbia county Pa.

Mar. 5, '69-3t. W. G. Hurley, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SILAS JACKSON DECEASED.

The undersigned appointed an auditor by the Court, to distribute the fund in the hands of David Lewis, Executor of Silas Jackson deceased and among the Legatees and legal representatives of said Testator, will attend at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday April 17th 1869 at 10 o'clock A. M. to fulfill the duties of his appointment. All persons having any claims are required to present the same to the auditor or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

C. W. MILLER, Auditor.
Mar. 5,'69-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK SCHLER DEC'D.

To the Orphans' Court for the County of Columbia:—In the matter of the estate of Frederick Schler, deceased. Among the creditors of said decedent; and to distribute the money in the hands of Isaiah Dieterich to whom the real estate was awarded by the court; to the creditors and heirs and legal representatives of said deceased. Will attend at the Register's office in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday March 30th 1869, at nine o'clock a. m. to fulfill the duties of his appointment.

All persons having claims or demands upon the said several fund are hereby required to present their claims before said Auditor or be forever debared for coming in on said funds.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.
Feb. 26,'69-3t.
[BERWICK GAZETTE COPY.]

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Nicholas Kindt, Mathias Kindt, Barbara Jung late Barbara Kindt, Mary Kopp late Mary Kindt, Adam Rohr, Anna Kindt, John Kindt, Christian Kindt, Anton Kindt, Barbara Kindt, Henry Kindt Margaret Kindt and Mary Kindt, Savilla Weran, Daniel Hoffman, Regina Hoffman and Fredericka Hoffman Heirs of Frederick Hobe late of said county, deceased, and to all other persons interested, *Greeting*: You'r hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Frederick Hoffman, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest duly awarded by the said court, and returned by the Sheriff. And hereof fail not. WITNESS the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said court, the 17th day of February A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
Feb. 19,'69-6w.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, FROM JANUARY 1st 1868 TO JANUARY 1st 1869.

The Auditors elected to settle and adjust the public accounts of Columbia county, respectfully beg leave to report that they have examined the same from the first day of January A. D. 1868 to the first day of January A. D. 1869, and respectfully lay before the Hon. Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of said county, the following statement and report, agreeably to the 22nd Section of the Act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth passed the fourth day of April A. D. 1834:

DR.

Jan. 8	To amount outstanding for 1867 and previous year,		$ 6280 55
" "	" Cash received of John J. Stiles late Treasurer per Auditors report,		3806 75
Feb. 12	" Cash of F. Fleming for brick from C. House,		1 00
Mar. 27	" " Lewis Yetter for an estray sold by Jos. Bresch in Catawissa twp.		9 70
Apr. 10	" Cash of Geo. Evans of Briarcreek twp. for Keeping C. Suit		50 00
May 28	" Cash of John F. Fowler for bridge plank sold		5 00
June 8	" Amount of county tax assessed for 1868		27292 50
Aug. "	" Amount of county tax on Seated and Unseated land		720 87
"	" Amount on Road tax		1772 05
"	" " " School "		1781 32
"	" " " Poor "		1589 32
"	" " " County "		1004 35
Sept. 7	" Cash of D. Savage for bridge lumber sold		5,65
Oct. 2	" Cash of L. Shoemaker for C. House lumber,		1 80
" 16	" Cash of Geo. Evans B Creek for Keeping C. Suit		125 60
" 22	" Cash of J. R. Grou for Court House brick sold		18 75
" 28	" Cash of Geo. Reiswick for C. House lumber sold		4 65
" 31	" Cash of M.F. Eyerly C. House lumber sold		2 00
Nov. 10	" Cash of P. Unangst for "		12 45
Dec. 11	" Cash of Jno. Sterner 2 bus. hair from C. House,		1 00
" "	" Cash of T. J. Morris old bridge plank		1 50
" 19	" Cash of J. C. Rutter for C. House lumber plank		13 26
" "	" Cash of S. & U. S. land tax since Aug. last		31 96
" "	" Cash paid assors for assessing dog tax for 1868		48 00
" "	" Cash of C. G. Barkley inst. on note $55 for 2 years		4 20
" 28	" E. Barton for 1 bbl. lime and one bbl. calcine plaster from C. House,		21 80
" 30	" Cash of Wm. Neal for C. House Mortar &c		35 60
" 31	" Cash of M. Millard Shrff. Jail expenses from 4 Nov. to 31		6 00
" "	" Cash of H. C. Hower for 2,000 C. House lath		7 30
" "	" Cash of J. H. Harman for lot of 1 second hand lumber used for repairing the double Bridge below Bloom		32 55
" "	" Cash of Ten day ass't. for the year 1868		214 14
" "	" Cash of outstanding balance		77 48
" "	" Cash of Sundry taxes		899 01
			41346 91

CR.

By Amount outstanding and uncollected,			8291 90
" "	" Exonerations allowed collectors		368 17
" "	" Comm'rs allowed collectors		721 44
" "	" Tax refunded to M. C. Keller collector Orange twp. 1864		1 27
" "	" County orders redeemed		29341 28
" "	" Commission to Treas. on $23, 456 02 at 4 per cent		918 24
" "	" Ballance due		1802 67
			41346 91

JACOB YOHE Jr. Treasurer of Columbia county in Acct. with Tax on dogs,

DR.

To amount outstanding for 1867 and previous years		374 66
" " Assessed for the year 1868		1303 50
		$1676 96

CR.

By amount outstanding and uncollected for 1868 and previous years		849 97
" " Exonerations allowed collectors		90 50
" " Commission allowed col'rs		31 71
" " Sheep orders redeemed		625 50
" " Cash paid assessors for neg. dog tax		48 00
" " Treas. Com. on 625 50		31 28
		1676 96

Statement Showing the amount of county and dog Tax assessed for 1868, in each District in the county with the names of the collectors and the balance due from each.

District	*Collectors names*	*Co. Ass'd*	*Co. due.*
Bloom	J. E. Furman	1175 07	1552 22
Benton	Samuel Appleman	678 48	887 82
B. Creek	John H. Smith	1020 13	1312 15
Beaver	Allen Mann	552 33	781 63
Berwick Bor	James Jacoby	583 86	72 93
Catawissa	John W. Bodine	1149 58	1942 39
Centre	H. D. Knorr	1363 89	2114 11
Conyngham	D. T. M'Kiernan	1877 42	419 14
Centralia Bor	Pat. Killeen	608 99	2186 32
Franklin	Jacob Kimble	580 48	1961 06
F. Creek	Thos. J. Hutchison	891 57	2769 21
Greenwood	Jacob S. Evans	1166 93	2209 84
Hemlock	Isaac Leidy	882 12	3787 58
Jackson	Michael Remly	1221 66	3514
Locust	Christian Small	957 55	4144 47
Maine	D. B. Federolf	753 99	1904 24
Madison	James Kisner	938 55	2041 87
Montour	P. J. Lentz	1496 91	2142 14
Mt Pleasant	Thos. J. Welliver	1022 14	80 69
Mifflin	P. J. Lentz	965 91	2286 56
Orange	Reuben Bellas	1036 25	3141 75
Pine	Jacob Long	1200 29	
R. Creek	N. Dreisbach	574 55	2781 01
Sugar Loaf	J. R. Fritz	548 62	115 12
Scott	J. Terwilliger	1382 25	4764 82
		$23416 04	$7201 45
Deduct 10 days assessment of 1868		214 14	
Tax assessed for 1868		$23202 50	

The following is the amount of County and dog tax due for 1867 and previous years,

		Co. due,	*Dog due,*
Sugarloaf 1864	John W. Kile	10 16	21 00
Fishingcreek 1865	John Sutton	5 58	6 50
Madison 1865	Jacob Bechtel		6 50
Beaver 1866	John Hinderlider	57 36	
Benton "	Samuel Appleman	115 47	8 70
Centralia "	Wm. H. Reinbold	41 46	5 30
Conyngham 1863	" "	24 07	
Hemlock "	Hugh A. Hartman	45 15	20 50
Madison "	Jacob Bechtel	174 36	21 00
Catawissa 1867	P. G. Campbell	353 78	34 50
F. Creek "	Joseph Coleman	40 12	11 00
Hemlock "	Daniel Neyhart	47 52	6 50
		$1012 97	$141 06
Due from 1868		7201 45	668 91
		$8214 42	$749 97

EXPENDITURES.

AUDITORS' AND CLERK'S PAY.

By amount paid auditors and Clerk	$56 00
" " C. W. Miller auditing Prothonotary and Register's account	15 00
	$71 00

ASSESSOR'S PAY.

Roaringcreek	township	15 25
Jackson	"	19 25
Sugarloaf	"	21 25
Fishingcreek	"	20 25
Benton	"	18 00
Montour	"	19 25
Hemlock	"	25 25
Scott	"	24 25
Greenwood	"	18 75
Mt. Pleasant	"	18 75
Franklin	"	18 75
Catawissa	"	24 25
Orange	"	24 25
Madison	"	24 25
Pine	"	20 25
Conyngham	"	20 25
Maine	"	15 00
Beaver	"	18 75
Bloom	"	31 00
Centralia	Bor.	15 00
Locust	twp.	20 25
Mifflin	"	20 00
Briarcreek	"	22 25
Berwick	Bor.	15 00
		$540 50

BRIDGE CONTRACTS,

By amount bal paid Peter Swank on county line between Columbia and Montour	209 10
By amt. paid Geo. W. West, superintending the work of the above bridge	25 00
By amt. paid Wm. A. Kile, bridge in Sugarloaf	539 00
By amt. paid Daniel M'Henry bridge in Fishingcreek	241 26
	$1015 36

BRIDGE REPAIRS,

By amt. paid L. A. German, for Lumber	79 00
" " " Jonas Fahringer repairs	3 00
By amt. paid Ent furnace bridge	282 81
By amt. paid Philip Hartman plank lumber and repairs	230 81
By amt. paid David Savage lumber iron. and labor	1277 77
By amt. paid Wm. H. Demott for plank	45 25
" " " Rudolph Shuman repair at Mainville	13 87
By amt. paid J. W. Fox plank and repair at Briarcreek	12 00
By amt. paid C. B. White plank for bridge	33 60
" " " Sundry persons	61 82
	$2137 68

BLANK BOOKS,

By amt. paid for blank deed books for Recorder and Assess books tax duplicates and Sheep order books	137 50

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

By amt. paid for repairs in and about the Jail during the year	210 99

CLEANING COURT HOUSE.

By amt. paid Sundry persons for cleaning Court House during year	38 00

COMMISSIONER'S ATTORNEY.

By amt. paid E. H. Little Attorney	75 00

COURT CRIER.

By amt. paid Moses Coffman Crier for the year	47 50

CONSTABLE RETURNS.

By amount paid the several Constables during the year	239 16

COMMONWEALTH COSTS.

By amount paid Sundry persons	200 45

COMMISSIONERS AND CLERK.

By amt. paid John F. Fowler		376 00
" " " " for expenses in holding appeals in the county		24 00
By amt. paid Montgomery Cole		$24 00
" " " " for expenses incurred in holding appeals through county		33 00
By amt. paid David Yeager		292 00
" " " " expenses holding appeals		15 00
By amt. paid Wm. G. Quick		30 00
" " " Wm. Krickbaum Clerk to Coms.		60 00
		$1714 00

COURT HOUSE EXTENSION.

By amt. paid J. R. Grou for brick at kiln	1035 00
" " " Sundry persons for coating and iron at vaults and for window weights	221 80
By amt. paid Wolf & Barton for carpenter work and material furnished	1312 22
By amt. paid Leidy & Fegly carpenter work	129 75
By amt. paid for vault doors and windows and putting them in	573 19
By amt. paid M. Wagner for Shickshinny stone	188 00
By amt. paid M. Coffman for cellar and yard wall stone	286 00
By amt. paid Geo. & John Beagle for flag stone	122 20
By amt. paid Moyer & Samuels for dressing Shickshinny stone and sharpening picks	294 62
By amt. paid Sundry persons for digging cellar and putting up cellar wall	478 68
By amt. paid Sundry persons for putting up brick work, taking down gable end of old house &c	789 94
By amt. paid Sundry persons for sand and water and hauling brick sand and stone from depot	373 16
By amt. paid Sundry persons plastering C. House making mortar &c	369 52
By amt. paid Sundry persons for timber nails and material for C. House	1219 70
By amt. paid Sundry persons for labor about C. House, putting up wall at yard, hauling dirt &c	313 00
By amt. paid Sundry persons for lime hair cits lime and calcine plaster	251 08
By amt. paid Moyer & Bros. and Hendershot for cabinet oil putty &c	186 81
By amt. paid A. M. Rupert for four heaters	255 50
" " " A. Terwilliger for painting C. House	158 92
By amt. paid Jacob Metz for spouting C. House	60 00
By amt. paid J. R. Grou on account of general superintendence of C. House extension	450 00
	$9193 28

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

By amt. paid M. M. Traugh.	$171 00
" " " E. B. Ikeler.	13 33
	$184 33

ELECTION EXPENSES.

By am't paid sundry persons, spring elections,	$404 20
" am't paid general elections.	495 75
" " Presidential election.	316 95
	$1216 90

FUEL.

" am't paid sundry persons for coal for Court House and jail.	109 68

FOX AND WILD CAT SCALPS.

" am't paid sundry persons	$198 00

INQUESTS.

" am't paid Lewis Yetter on the body of A. Stoke of Catawissa,	$10 62
" am't paid J. B. Harman, on body of E. McHenry, Pleasingereek.	10 62
" am't paid Lewis Yetter, on the body of Joseph Shay, Catawissa,	10 87
" am't paid Thomas Keogly, on body of A. W. Rex, Centralia Borough,	10 12
" am't paid W. M. Hoagland, on body of Wm. Jones, Conyngham,	10 12
	$52 35

INSURANCE.

" am't paid Lycoming Insurance Com.	$39 36
" " " " "	114 00
	$153 36

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

" am't paid Schuylkill county for boarding three prisoners.	$33 75
" am't paid Shultz and Masteller for the arrest of Amandus Seybert, reward,	100 00
" am't paid James Keely for transcripts in the Centralia police suits,	9 60
" am't paid sundry persons incidental expenses about house,	34 20
" am't paid W. F. Murphy & Sons for hoppoles and hand cuffs for jail.	15 25
	$192 80

JURORS' WAGES AND MILEAGE.

" am't paid juror's during the year 1868.	$2872 60

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

" am't paid Elisha Hayman,	18 52
" " Thos. J. Welliver.	17 56
	$36 08

MEDICAL SERVICE.

" am't paid Dr. J. C. Rutter, attendance on prisoners,	$11 00

PROTHONOTARY.

" am't paid Jesse Coleman, Prothonot'y,	$12 15

POSTAGE.

" am't paid J. H. Fursell, P. M.	$8 00

PRINTING.

" am't paid W. H. Jacoby, printing.	$102 00
Poor House election law.	50 50
" am't paid J. S. Sanders, printing.	$102 00
Poor House election law.	50 00
" am't paid P. Jolin, printing.	1 25
Poor House election law.	50 00
" am't paid C. E. Brockway, printing,	$102 40
" " " "	
Poor House election law.	50 00
	$854 15

PENITENTIARY.

" am't paid E. S. Penitentiary, supporting convicts.	271 40
" am't paid State Lunatic Hospital for the support of Catharine Sult.	168 30
" " " " "	39 00
	$478 70

ROAD AND BRIDGE VIEWS.

" am't paid sundry persons as viewers.	$222 00

ROAD DAMAGES.

" am't paid W. B. Press, Briarcreek twp.	$10 00
" am't paid Samuel Knowlton, Bloom twp., 5th street,	350 00
" Jacob Evans, Bloom, 5th street.	50 00
" am't paid Mrs. Stucker, Fishingcreek,	25 00
" " " E. B. Ikeler Bloom, Mark't st.	50 00
" " " A. Hendershott "	570 00
" " " John Appleman, Hemlock,	350 00
" " " Albert Hunter, Pine twp,	185 00
" " " I Hgenbuch, Bloom, 5th st.	800 00
" " " D. J. Waller,	100 00
" " " Frederick Bengle, Mt. Pleasant twp,	75 00
" am't paid S. and H. Fornwald, Bloom, 4th street.	800 00
" am't paid Samuel Jacoby, Bloom,	150 00
" " " Wm. T. Marshall, Hemlock,	50 00
" " " Cyrus Heller, Hemlock,	24 00
" " " Wm. Morgan, Bloom, 4th st.	60 00
" " " E. B. Little, J. M. Chamberlin, Esqrs., and sundry persons to ascertain incurred damage in Centre, Bloom and Briarcreek townships.	31 00
	$3313 71

SHERIFF'S BILL.

" am't paid M. Millard for boarding prisoners during the year.	$792 42
" am't paid M. Millard for conveying D. Snyder and Wm. Beaver to E. S. Penitentiary, and Thomas Dreher to House of Refuge.	180 00
" am't paid M. Millard for conveying George Renner to House of Refuge.	70 00
	$1042 42

SHEEP DAMAGE.

" Bloom township.	17 00
" Briarcreek "	29 00
" Benton "	90 50
" Centre "	74 50
" Franklin "	27 75
" Fishingcreek "	50 00
" Greenwood "	186 00
" Hemlock "	39 00
" Locust "	52 00
" Mt. Pleasant "	22 00
" Mifflin, "	7 00
" Maine "	7 00
" Montour "	14 00
" Madison "	10 50
" Orange "	41 00
" Sugarloaf "	14 50
" Roaringcreek "	10 00
	$801 25

TIPSTAVES.

For The Young Folks.

(Concluded.)

Little Thumbling.

MATTERS turned out exactly as he anticipated, for the Ogre awakening at midnight, regretted having deferred till the morning what he might have done the evening before. He therefore jumped suddenly out of bed, and seizing his big knife, "Let us go," said he, "and see how our young rogues are by this time; we won't make two bites at a cherry." Therewith he stole on tiptoes up to his daughters' bedroom, and approached the bed in which lay the little boys, who were all asleep except Thumbling, who was dreadfully frightened when the Ogre placed his hand upon his head to feel it, as he had in turn felt those of his brothers.

The Ogre, who felt the golden crowns said, "Truly, I was about to do a pretty job! It's clear I must have drunk too much last night." He then went to the bed where his daughters slept, and having felt the little nightcaps that belonged to the boys. "Aha!" cried he. "Here are our young wags! Let us to work boldly!" So saying, he cut without hesitation the throats of his seven daughters. Well satisfied with this exploit, he returned and stretched himself beside his wife. As soon as Little Thumbling heard the Ogre snoring he awoke his brothers, and bade them dress themselves quickly and follow him. They went down softly into the garden and jumped over the wall. They ran nearly all night long trembling all the, while land not knowing whither they were going.

The Ogre, awaking in the morning, aid to his wife, "Get thee up stairs and dress the little rogues you took in last night." The Ogress was astonished at the kindness of her husband, never suspecting the sort of dressing he meant her to give them, and fancying he ordered her to go and put on their clothes; she went up stairs when she was greatly surprised to find her daughters murdered and swimming in their own blood. The first thing she did was to faint (for it is the first thing that almost all women do in similar circumstances.) The Ogre, fearing that his wife would be too long about the job he had given her to do, went up stairs to help her. He was not less surprised than his wife, when he beheld this frightful spectacle.—"Hah! what have I have done?" he exclaimed. "The wretches shall pay for it, and instantly!" He then threw a jug full of water in his wife's face, and having brought her to, said, "Quick! give me my seven league boots that I may go and catch them." He set out, and after running in every direction, came at last upon the track of the poor children, who were not more than a hundred yards from their father's house. They saw the Ogre striding from hill to hill, and who stepped over rivers as easily as if they were the smallest brooks. Little Thumbling, who perceived a hollow rock close by where they were, hid his brothers in it, and crept in after them, watching all the while the progress of the Ogre. The Ogre feeling very tired with his long journey to no purpose (for seven-league boots are very fatiguing to the wearer,) was inclined to rest, and by chance sat down on the very rock in which the little boys had concealed themselves. As he was quite worn out, he had not rested long before he fell asleep, and began to snore so dreadfully that the poor children were not less frightened than they were when he took up the great knife to cut their throats.

Little Thumbling was not so much alarmed, and told his brothers to run quickly into the house while the Ogre was sound asleep, and not to be uneasy about him. They took his advice and speedily reached home. Little Thumbling having approached Ogre, gently pulled off his boots, and put them on directly. The boots were very large and very long; but as they were fairy boots, they possessed the quality of increasing or diminishing in size according to that of the person who wore them, so thaa they fitted him as perfectly as if they had been made for him. He went straight to the Ogre's house, where he found his wife weeping over her murdered daughters. "Your husband," said Little Thumbling to her, "is in great danger, for he has been seized by a band of robbers, who have sworn to kill him, if he does not give them all his gold and silver. At the moment they had their daggers at his he throat perceived me and entreated me to come and tell you the situation he was in, and bid you give me all his ready cash, without keeping any of it, as otherwise they will kill him without mercy. As time pressed he insisted I should take his seven-league boots, which you see I have on, in order that I might make haste, and also be sure that I was not imposing upon you."

The good woman, very much alarmed immediately gave him all the money she could find, for the Ogre was not a bad husband to her although he eat little children. Little Thumbling thus laden with all the wealth of the Ogre hastened back to his father's house, where he was received with great joy.

There are many persons who differ in their account of this part of the story, and who pretend that little Thumbling never committed this robbery, and that he only considered himself justified in taking the Ogre's seven-league boots, because he used them expressly to run after little children. These people assert that they have heard it from good authority, and that they have even eaten and drunk in the Woodcutter's house. They assure us that when Little Thumbling had put on the Ogre's boots, he went to Court, where he knew they were in much trouble about an army which was within two hundred leagues of them, and anxious to learn the success of a battle that had been fought. They say he went to seek the King, and told him that it he desired it, he would bring him back news of the army before the end of the day. The King promised him a large sum of money if he did so.—Little Thumbling brought news that very evening, and this first journey having made him known, he got whatever he chose to ask; for the King paid most liberally for taking his orders to the army, and numberless ladies gave him anything he chose for news from their lovers, and they were his best customers. He occasionally met with some wives who entrusted him with letters for their husbands, but they paid him so poorly, and the amount was altogether so trifling, that he did not condescend to put down amongst his receipts what he got for that service. After he had been a courier for some time, and saved a great deal of money, he returned to his father, where it is impossible to imagine the joy of the family at seeing him again. He made them all comfortable. He bought newly-made offices for his father and his brothers, and by these means established them all, making his own way at Court at the same time.

IT is a fact not generally known, perhaps, that Washington drew his last breath in the last hour of the last day of the last week of the last month of the year, and in the last year of the century. He died on Saturday night, twelve o'clock, December 31st, 1799.

Farmer's Department.

Work to be Done Now.

MANY gardeners and others who have gardens delay work through the winter which can just as well be done then, when three is little or nothing else to do until March, and then are so hurried with other work as to at least partially neglect the other.

We refer to the gathering up of the rubbish scattered about—the stones, stakes, boards, posts, heaps of brush, decayed roots—pruning of the rose-bushes, vines, and shrubbery generally; pruning of the fruit-trees, when the branches are not too large, which ought to be deferred to June; pruning of the roots of the dwarf-pear trees, when they fail to fruit from rapid growth, as we have often recommended, by thrusting the spade down to the handle from eighteen inches to two feet from the stem all around it. Prune or clear out the dead or surplus stalks of the currant and goose-berry bushes; scrape and wash with whale oil soap and water, one pound to a bucket, the stems or trunks of the fruit trees that may need it.

Repair the garden implements; put in new handles where needed; teeth in the wooden rakes; prepare the brush for the peas; the poles for the beans; the stalks for the raspberries; and make trellises for flowers and vines as may be necessary. Every good gardener should make himself familiar with tools, and become competent to do all this work satisfactorily in the many days of comparative leisure during the winter and early spring months. Tools should be carefully sheltered and always kept in the best order.

Overhaul occasionally the seed-chest to see that the mice have not, despite your efforts at safety, got among them.

The hot-beds should now be made for the crop of cauliflower and lettuce. In some gardens these beds have already been made, our own more than two weeks ago, the cauliflower plants are growing finely, and the long scarlet radish is up. But it is not too late yet for these beds; in cold springs they are better late, for the heat of the manure sometimes becomes exhausted before it has performed its office when made up at too early a period. During the coming month the hot-beds for cabbage, tomato, beet and eggplants must be under way. Every farmer should have a hot-bed or two, as he has plenty of horse manure and they are very simply made as described by our Chesapeake City correspondent in another column.

There is a great gain in the work of the season to have the things we have named attended to, so that when the active labors of the garden begin there will be no draw-backs or hindrances, but everything can go on steadily and regularly.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

WHEAT-BRAN FOR MILCH COWS.—Cows that give milk require feed that abounds in albuminous matter, in order to be able to maintain a satisfactory flow of rich milk. Buckwheat-bran will produce about as large a quantity of milk as wheat-bran. But the milk made by feeding buckwheat-bran will be thin and poor, and much inferior to the milk which a cow gives when her feed is composed largely of wheat-bran, which contains a large amount of albuminous matter. But wheat-bran undergoes a great improvement by being cooked before it is fed. Agricultural chemists tell us that bran contains more than fourteen per cent. of albumen, which is an excellent feed for making rich milk. Besides this, wheat-bran contains about three per cent. of phosphoric acid, which is an excellent article in the line of fertilizing materials for producing bountiful crops of any kind of grain or vegetables. Where a person has only one or two milch cows, it will always be profitable to scald the bran before feeding to the cows. Let a few quarts be put in a tub, and boiling-hot water turned in and mingled with it until the mass is as thin as gruel; then allow it to stand over night, or during the day, covered closely. A good cow, fed with such a mess and prime hay, will roll out the rich milk almost as abundantly as if she were fed on grass, provided she has a comfortable shed or stable, in cold weather.

CARROTS.—Carrots possess not only fattening properties equal to oats, but secure to the horse in winter fine health, loose skin and a glossy coat of hair. An acre of land which will produce seventy-five bushels of oats will produce hundred bushels of carrots. When first given they are diuretic and laxative, but as the horse becomes accustomed to them these effects cease to be produced. Horses thrive on carrots, and some judicious farmers feed their horses with equal proportions of oats and carrots. From the healthful effects resulting from their regular but moderate use they would be advantageously purchased at the same price as oats, if they could be procured no cheaper.

NEW ORCHARDS.—The high price of fruit and the facilities which now exist for shipping it to distant markets are inducing farmers to enlarge their orchards or to plant new ones. In the laying out of the ground for new-orchards attention should be given to the aspect and the nature of the soil. Thorough drainage should be secured. Some soils are situated on a gravelly or porous sub-soil, and, being thus naturally drained, do not require the application of artificial means. Sub-soiling is very beneficial in preparing land for fruit-trees, as it breaks up the hard-pan, deepens the soil, and permits the roots to descend to a suitable depth without coming in contact with stagnant water.

THERE is no danger of getting too much fruit, for the demand for the best qualities exceeds the supply. Every one loves fruit and but few have all of it that they desire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS,
APPROVED JULY 25, 1868,

CASH CAPITAL, - $1,000,000.
PAID IN FULL.

BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,

Where the general business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

OFFICERS:

CLARDNCE H. CLARK, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Secretary and Actuary.

This Company, National in its character, offers by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notice, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holder.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented, which need only to be understood to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY AND RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy. In the latter, the Company agrees to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid, in addition to the amount of his policy.

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company, or to

E. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia,
General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

JOEL E. BRADLEY, Bloomsburg Pa.,
Special Agent for Montour & Columbia Counties
Feb. 19,'69.-1yr.

UNFAILING EYE PRESERVERS.

Messrs. LAZARUS & MORRIS,

OPTICIANS & OCULISTS

HARTFORD, CONN.,

Have, with a view to meet the increased demand for their

CELEBRATED
PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

Appointed
Miss A. D. WEBB,
STATIONER,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

As their sole Agent for this place. They have taken care to give all needful instructions, and have confidence in the ability of their agents to meet the requirements of all customers. An opportunity will be thus afforded to procure, at all times

SPECTACLES UNEQUALLED BY ANY FOR THEIR STRENGTHENING AND PRESERVING QUALITIES,

Too much cannot be said as to their SUPERIORITY over the ordinary glasses worn. There is *no glimmering, wavering of the sight, dizziness,* or other unpleasant sensation, but on the contrary, from the peculiar construction of the Lenses they are *soothing and pleasant,* causing a feeling of relief to the wearer, and PRODUCING A CLEAR and DISTINCT VISION, as in the *natural healthy sight.* They are the only Spectacles that

PRESERVE AS WELL AS ASSIST THE SIGHT!

And are the CHEAPEST because the BEST, always lasting MANY YEARS without change being necessary.

—:O:—

CAUTION.
Miss A. D. WEBB,
STATIONER,
BLOOMSBURG PA.,

Is the ONLY Agent appointed in this place.

☞ WE EMPLOY NO PEDDLERS.
Feb. 19,'68,-1y.

WE HAVE NO
TRAVELING AGENTS

Farmers and Dealers who send their orders *direct* to us, can avail themselves of the

LOWEST PRICES

And save *the Commission.* Early orders will be advantageous to buyers.

ALLEN & NEEDLES.
MANUFACTURERS OF
IMPROVED
SUPER—PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
AND THE
AMMONIATED FERTILIZER.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

We sell only No. 1—received direct from the Government.

FISH GUANO.

A splendid Manure packed in barrels.

We also offer for sale PURE LAND PLASTER, HYDRAULIC CEMENT and a full assortment of OILS and Candles. A DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,
42 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

For sale by THE BLOOMSBURG IRON CO.,
Feb. 19,'69-1y. BLOOMSBURG PA.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
Nos. 625 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,
Philadelphia.

1,000 MEN WANTED

$30 per week profit on $5 Capital. Something entirely new. Send for circular and Terms. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address M. J. Yarnell, 86 Cannon Street, N. Y.
Feb. 26,'69-3m.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GEN RALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which ne invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT PETER ENT'S STORE,
IN LIGHT STREET,
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he determined to sell on as moderate terms as be procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans.
&C., &C. &C.

GROCERIES, MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.
PETER ENT.
Light Street, Nov. 8 1867.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG
CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,
AND
BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any.
J. J. BROWER.
Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

MARCH LIST AT I. W. HARTMAN'S.

SPLENDID WINTER DRESS

Goods Selling at a low figure, at
I. W. HARTMAN'S.

A FEW MORE LONG SHAWLS
AT A GREAT REDUCTION, AT
I. W. HARTMAN'S.

LADIE'S CLOTH SACKS

Marked down from $5 00 to $3 00, at
I. W. HARTMAN'S.

BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND

Wool Scarfs with a few Ladies' Bridal and other Hoods down in prices, at
I. W. HARTMAN'S.

A FEW MORE REMNANTS

of Prints, DeLains, Muslins, Cassimers, &c., at cost or less, at
I. W. HARTMAN'S.

THREE NEW ROLLS OF

Carpets just received at
I. W. HARTMAN'S.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

4-4 5-4 6-4 8-4 a nice pattern of each
at I. W. HARTMAN'S.

MEN'S, LADIES, & CHILDREN'S

Arctic Gums, at I. W. HARTMAN'S.

RASINS, PRUNES, DRIED

Peaches, Cherries, Apples, Soup Beans &c., on hand at I. W. HARTMAN'S

MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL

who live by Preaching supplied with goods low for cash, at I. W. HARTMAN'S.

WARREN'S

ANDWATER PROOF IMPROVED FIRE

FELT AND CEMENT ROOFING!

The advantages which this composition possesses are many. It is both water-tight and fire-proof. It is not affected by heat or cold. It can be applied to an almost perfectly flat roof, one inch to the foot being all that is required. It is easily and quickly repaired. Its cost is less than any other fire-proof roof now in use. Testimonials from all parts of the country as to its durability, security and cheapness will be shown by

JOHN W. KRAMER,
June 26'68. Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

A fine specimen of the roofing can be seen at W B. Koons' new house on Fifth Street,

---

PUMPS! PUMPS FOR SALE.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of thisplace and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish, at short notice, one of the best WOODEN PUMPS for Wells and Cisterns ever offered to the public. They are guaranteed to throw more water in less time and with less labor than any other pump in this part of the country and they cannot be surpassed for beauty or finish, or simplicity of arrangement, also combining cheapness and durability. Each pump being warranted to perform its work well or no sale. Elias Shuman is agent for Columbia county. Price 75 cents per foot placed in the well. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.
apl, 4,'68-1y ELIAS SHUMAN, Catawissa Pa.

RAIL ROADS.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
On and after May 18th 1868, Trains will leave NORTHUMBERLAND as follows:

NORTHWARD.

4.25 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, (except Sunday) for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.
9.50 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.
6.10 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

2.35 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore.
WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.
9.30 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after Nov 30th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going South. Leave a. m.	Leave p. m.	Going North. Arrive a. m.	Arrive p. m.
Scranton	5.35	4.10	12.05	8.45
			Leave	
Pittston	6.00	4.47	11.30	9.10
Kingston	6.20	5.05	10.37	8.40
Plymouth	6.42	5.05	7.41	8.25
Shickshinny	7.22	5.40	9.09	7.38
Berwick	7.55	6.13	8.39	6.56
Bloom	8.36	6.55	7.40	6.16
Rupert	8.58	7.47	8.18	6.00
Danville	9.04	8.59	7.16	5.23
	Arrive	Arrive	Leave	Leave
North'd	9.43	9.05	7.10	4.43

The 11.10 Train at Scranton makes connections with Express Train for New York at 3 o'clock p. m., arriving in New York 9.50 p. m.
H. A. FONDA, Sup't.

1868. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—1868.
WINTER TIME TABLE.

THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE

GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS
On all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23rd 1868, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia.....10.45 p.m.
" " " Northumberland..6.10 a.m.
" " arr. at Erie.....9.50p.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.....11.00 m.
" " " North'd.....6.50 p.m.
" " arr. at Erie.....10.00 a.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....8.00 a.m.
" " " North'd.....4.25 p.m.
" " arr. at Lock Haven.....7.45 p.m.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie.....10.55 a.m.
" " " North'd.....2.35 a.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....10.00 a.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie.....6.25 p.m.
" " " North'd.....9.30 a.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....4.20 p.m.

Mail and Express connects with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Rail Road. Baggage checked through.

A. L. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, Passenger trains on the Catawissa Railroad will run at the following named hours:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	*Mail North*
Dep. 7.50 a.m	Williamsport.	Arr, 6.15 p. m.
" 8.30 "	Muncy.	Dep. 5.41 "
" 8.50 "	Watsontown.	" 5.12 "
" 9.10 "	Milton.	" 4.55 "
" 9.32 "	Danville.	" 4.40 "
" 10.12 "	Ruperi.	" 3.55 "
" 10.25 "	Catawissa.	" 3.35 "
" 11.40 "	Ringtown.	" 2.28 "
" 12.20 p.m.	Summit.	" 1.50 "
" 12.45 "	Quakake.	" 1.40 "
" 1.00 "	E. Mahony June.	" 1.20 "
" 2.15 "	Dine. Tamaqua. Dine.	" 1.10 "
" 4.25 "	Reading.	" 10.40 a.m.
Arr. 6.45 "	Philadelphia.	" 8.15 "
" 10.50 "	(To New York via. Reading or Manch Chunk. From New York via. Manch Chunk.	7.00 "

No Change of cars between Williamsport and Philadelphia.
GEO. WEBB Suy't.

READING RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGMENT, Dec. 14th, 1868,

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3,50, 5,50 and 8,10 a. m., 12,40 noon and 2,05 &10,50p.m., connecting with similar trains on the Pa. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 11,05, & 11,50 a.m., & 3,50 7,00 & 10,05 p. m. Sleeping cars accompanying the 3,50 a.m. and 10,50 p.m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8,10 a.m., and 2,05 and 4,10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4,10 p.m. making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3,50 p.m. Returning; Leave New York at 9,00 a.m. and 12,00 m., and 5,10 and 8,00 p.m. Sleeping cars accompanying the 9,00 a.m. and 5,10 and 8,00 p. m., trains without change. Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7,30 a.m., returning from Reading at 6,35 p.m stopping at all stations; Pottsville at 7,30 a. m., and 3,40 p.m., Ashland 7,00 a.m and 12,10 noon, and 2,00 p. m., Tamaqua at 8,30 a. m. and 2,30 for Philadelphia

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7,10 a.m. and 11,30 noon. for Pine Grove and Tremont,

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 7,30 a.m., returning from Philadelphia at 4,45 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6,45 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4,00 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7,00 a.m., and 6-15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9,15 a.m., and 5,30 p. m. Returning: Leave Skippack at 8,10 a.m., and 12,45 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad

On Sundays, leave New York at 8,00 p.m., Philadelphia 8,00 a.m. and 3,15 p.m., the 8,00 a.m. train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8,00 a.m.; Harrisburg 5,50 a.m. and 4,10 and 10,50 p.m., and Reading at 1,05 and 8,40 and 7,15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 12,50 a.m., and 7,33 a.m. for New York, and 4,25 p.m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed to each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.
Reading, Pa., Dec, 14, 1868.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE
HEADS THE LIST,

And leads the column 4,998 ahead of all others. This Machine is the

MOST POPULAR IN USE.

It uses the finest needle of any Machine in existence,
Any lady wanting a good

SEWING MACHINE,

Will consult her own interests by buying a SINGER. It is easier to run, learn and keep in order than any Machine in the world.

OVER 350,000 OF THEM IN USE.

The fullest instruction given those who purchase, and the Machine WILL BE WARRANTED to you for one year.

Please call at my Store and satisfy yourselves. Here you will find Needles, Thread and Silk.
DAVID LOWENBERG, Agent
April 3,'68-1f. Bloomsburg, Pa.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
BY
BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
[may 17'67-6m.

GET THE BEST.

Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod is the best prtection against disaster by lightning ever invnedo. The subscriber is agent for the bove invention, and all orders by mail or in erson will be promptly attended to.
May 15,'68 E. B. BIDLEMAN.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,
Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street
Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, &c.,

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Bernard Stohner, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.
Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

REMOVAL OF
C. C. MARR'S
NEW STORE
TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,
ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,
TOBACCO,
HATS AND SHOES,

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.
April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
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GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
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SALT,
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FISH,
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FISH,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
&c., &c. &c.,
AT
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S.
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
in large quantities and at reduced rates, alway on hand.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
Received the First Grand Gold Medal, and still higher recompense,
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
at the
UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.

These were the highest awards of the Exposition, and the house of CHICKERING & SONS was the ONLY ONE so honored.

In the United States we have been awarded SIXTY-NINE FIRST PREMIUMS in direct competition with the leading manufacturers of the country, and at the Great Exhibition in London we received the highest award given to any manufacturers in the United States. Total Seventy-one First Premiums, and the most flattering testimonials from the leading artists of the world.
WAREROOM:
NO. 11 EAST FOURTEENTH ST., NEW YORK,
Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue.
Feb. 5,'69.-3mo.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in

LIGHT STREET

a fresh stock of goods in the line of

MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS

in connection with Dress Making; and is prepared in addition, to

COLOR STRAW HATS

on the shortest notice, and in the best style of the art. Prices cheap and work satisfactory.
MRS. E. KLINE.
Light Street, October 4, 1867.

H. V. PETERMAN,
with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 21 North Water Street,
and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue
Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,
Late Walter & Kaub,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 421 Market Street.
Philadelphia.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,
Philadelphia.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST
FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,
MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.
PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice,

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER' STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

in this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.
JACOB METZ.
Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,
Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

JACOB K. SMITH. J. R. SELTZER
SMITH & SELTZER,